P & O
SCOTCH WHISKY.
0 YEARS' OLD.
The Only "SCOTCH" supplied
THE GREATER BRITAIN EXHIBITION,
Rs. 2-12-0, PER BOTTLE.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 51,861—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—MONDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1900. [TEN PAGES.]

Milkmaid BRAND Milk
LARGEST SALE in the WORLD.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	SATURDAY, 2 P.M. 1900.
* PENINSULAR	5287	W. Wheler	3rd Mar.
M. L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	10th ,,
* EGYPT	7912	G. Langbourne	17th ,,
M. L. PENINSULAR	5287	W. Wheler	24th ,,
* CARTHAGE	5198	J. R. Leadon	31st ,,
M. L. EGYPT	7912	G. Langbourne	7th April,
* CLYDE	4099	E. Street	14th ,,
M. L. CHINA	7899	T. S. Angus	21st ,,
* CARTHAGE	5198	J. R. Leadon	28th ,,
M. L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	5th May.
* ORIENTAL	5281	J. F. Jephson	12th ,,
M. L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	19th ,,
* CARTHAGE	5198	J. R. Leadon	26th ,,

The steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London. Passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The Steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to Sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of Sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 11 A.M., and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, calling at Ports en route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 23rd February, 1900.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT

TO TRIESTE DIRECT VIA ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	G. Klausberger	4,140	1st Mar. 1900.
IMPERATRIX	G. Nicolich	4,213	1st April. 1900.
* AMPHITRITE	C. Costanzo	3,320	15th April. 1900.
IMPERATOR	G. Klausberger	4,140	1st May, 1900.
IMPERATRIX	G. Nicolich	4,213	1st June 1900,

* Saloon fare to Trieste or Venice, Rs. 375.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600.	Rs. 325.	Rs. 150.

TO TRIESTE, VIA KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	To sail on or about
* TRIESTE	A. Mitis	5,095	12th March, 1900.
FRANZ FERDINAND	G. Morovich	6,044	7th April, 1900.
MARIA VALERIE	A. Fellner	4,235	15th May, 1900.

* She will not call at Karachi.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 375	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
Available for 6 months	Rs. 960.	Rs. 575.
Available for 12 months	,, 1,060.	,, 625.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Steamers leave TRIESTE for BOMBAY direct on the 3rd and those via KURRACHEE on the 23rd of each month.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
SILESIA	G. Verona.	5.159	25th Mar. 1900.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent.
Sassoon House, 2, Church Gate Street, Bombay, 25th Feb. 1900

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., BOMBAY,
GRINDLAY & Co.,
CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSAGES booked without charge, and on favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.

SLEEPING Car and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

TEA PLANTERS, RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, booked at reduced rates.

PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND *via* JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.

HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and of Sailings by all Lines sent FREE on application.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.

PACKAGES cleared or shipped.

CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

London Agents : GRINDLAY & CO.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. Mail, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.

SPECIAL ATTENTION given to the selection of berths and Social Grouping of Passengers.

THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.

CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, allowing breaks of Journey at all places of Interest.

PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.

REDUCED RATES to Railway Family employes, Parties and Missionaries.

OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the world to India.

HOTEL COUPONS available at over 2,000 Hotels.

REDUCED FARES for Military Officers, Government Officials, and Missionaries to Europe via China and America.

HEAVY BAGGAGE received, forwarded and insured.

LIFE and ACCIDENT INSURANCE policies issued.

CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS of CREDIT issued for the use of Travellers in all parts of the World.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day.

SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, and Foreign money bought and supplied, CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

DEPOSITS received. Rate of interest on application.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Money Agency transacted.

Hand book of information free on application.

BOMBAY : 13, Esplanade Road.
CALCUTTA, Old Court House Street.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED,

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 2nd March, at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR COAST PORTS AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on the 27th February, at 10 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder and Cutch Mandvie, (weather permitting).

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "SIMLA," 1,615 tons, at 10 a.m., on the 1st March, calling at Kurrachee, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, (weather permitting).

FOR ADEN, MOMBASA AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "CANARA," 1,902 tons, on or about 22nd March.

FOR POREBUNDER, SEYCHELLES, ZANZIBAR, MOMBASA AND LAMOO.

S. S. "ASSYRIA," 1,495 tons, on or about 3rd March.

FOR MANILA.

A THREE-WEEKLY direct service has been started from Calcutta to Manila, calling at Rangoon, Penang and Singapore. Rates for Passengers and Cargo, and dates of sailing can be obtained from the Undersigned

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents,
Bombay, 24th February, 1900.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA GENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co. LONDON.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA

SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA or BRINDISI and VENICE.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
S.S. D. BALDUINO	4,580	O. Canepa	1st March.
,, R. RUBATTINO	4,580	M. Saporiti	29th ,,
,, SINGAPORE	3,685	E. Pizzarello	26th April.

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	Single Tickets.	Return Tickets. 4 months.	6 months.	9 months.	12 months.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1st Class	550	825	880	935	1,000
2nd ,,	325	500	525	550	600
3rd ,,	150	..	..	—	..

Passengers have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice, or vice versa, and can break their journey at any port, resuming it by subsequent steamers of Bombay or other Weekly and Daily Local Lines.

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on Application.

S. S. BISAGNO, Tons 3,000, from BOMBAY to HONGKONG, calling at SINGAPORE, on the 24th February, 1900.

F. BALDOVINO, Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES DIRECT.
VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on THURSDAY.
INDUS	6,200	Duchateau	15th March, 1900.
SYDNEY	4,232	Aubert	12th April, 1900.
YARRA	4,255	X	10th May, 1900.
OCEANIEN	4,249	Schmity	7th June, 1900.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

S. S. "YARRA," 4,255 tons, Captain X..., to sail on or about the 7th March, 1900, for weekly departures thereafter.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

For further Particulars apply to,

C. RUINAT, Agent.
New-Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay

DOCTOR MENIST SPECTACLES.

REVISED PRICES.

	Gold.	Silver	Steel & Nickel.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
With Turnpin Side	60	28	16
With Single Temple	50	24	16
With Cur	50	24	16
Folders or Pince-Nez	50	24	16

SPECTACLES AND FOLDERS FITTED WITH MARCKS AND CO'S.

Finest quality PEBBLES, at a REDUCTION of Rs. 5 on above Prices for Gold and Silver, and Rs. 4 for Steel.

Our new "Movillete" Frame which has gained universal admiration

THROUGHOUT INDIA IS WORTH INSPECTING.

Our Celebrated Violet Tinted Sun Glare and Dust Glasses, strongly recommended by all the leading men.

Gold.	Silver.	Nickel.	Steel.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
60	25	12	5

NOTICE.

SPECIAL ATTENTION is given to all REPAIRS which are executed with the greatest precision and least possible delay. Oculist's prescriptions CAREFULLY PREPARED.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

GYMKHANA KIT.
TREACHER AND CO.'S
GUARANTEED ENGLISH GOODS.

GOLF KIT.

CLUBS BY FORGAN AND AUCHTERLONIE.

CRICKET KIT.

BATS

By Ayres, Cobbert's All Cane, Frowd's Driver, Crawford's Pat Excelle.

DUKES AND AYRES BALLS.

FOOTBALL.

ASSOCIATION AND RUGBY.

LAWN TENNIS.

AYRES & SLAZENGER'S CELEBRATED GOODS.

BADMINTON RACQUETS.

POLO.

DUMB BELLS & INDIAN CLUBS. SANDOW'S DEVELOPERS.

TREACHER AND CO., LD.,
BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

FELICE CORNAGLIA,

MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONER AND CATERER.
83 AND 85 MEDOWS STREET.

FONDANTS, ALMOND PASTE SWEETS, CHOCOLATE CREAM, NOUGAT AND ALMONDS, PLUM AND MADEIRA CAKES, SMALL PASTRY, ITALIAN ICED PASTRY, CHEESE, CAKES, PETITS FOURS AND MACAROONS.

The above are manufactured daily on the premises BY EUROPEAN CONFECTIONERS.

ICES.

CREAM ICES, TWO KINDS DAILY SERVED WITH PASTRY OR WAFERS.

UP-COUNTRY ORDERS PROMPTLY AND CAREFULLY ATTENDED TO.

IMPORTANT TO CYCLISTS.

(The Triumph of the Creation is the Creation of the "Triumph")
Patronized by Royalty.

"THE RESILIENT TRIUMPH"

Has lately caused great commotion in the cycling world.

It is a Natural Spring Frame Bicycle of a register design.

The forks and frames of the RESILIENT, LADIES' AND GENTS', are so designed as to absorb the vibration before it reaches the rider, and at the same time to increase the strength of the frame by causing the strain to be distributed evenly over the entire machine. "Experts declare that the purpose of the "RESILIENT TRIUMPH" has been successfully accomplished, and as a natural sequence this type of machine is coming rapidly to the front as a first favourite."

British Journal of Commerce of July, 1899.

The attention of riders in the districts is specially drawn to the Resilient Triumph which is the most comfortable and easy-running bike on rough roads.

IMPORTANT.—The vibration-absorbing qualities of the Resilient "Triumph" will be apparent to any one who after having subjected it to a fair trial returns to a rigid diamond frame, when the difference in comfort of the "Resilient Triumph" will be found to be enormous.

The speed qualities of this machine are proved by the fact that Mr. W. S. Yeoman, of the Silverdale C.C., mounted on a standard pattern Resilient Triumph beat the Lands End to London Unpaced Record, by 2hrs. 37mins. on October 3rd, 1898, covering the entire distance in 25 hrs. 58 mins.

For fully Illustrated Catalogues, apply to the Sole Agents :—

THE BOMBAY AND PROVINCIAL CYCLE SUPPLY AGENCY.
Charni Road, Bombay, (Near Messrs. STEPHENS and SONS' Stables.)
(Orders are being registered to prevent disappointment.)

INTENDING ASSURERS ARE INVITED TO COMPARE THE RATES AND CONDITIONS OF

THE EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.,

WITH THOSE OF ANY OTHER COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE : 29, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

SEE REPORT AND OPINIONS OF THE PRESS AS TO THE REMARKABLE PROGRESS MADE BY THE COMPANY.

ENDOWMENT NON-FORFEITABLE POLICY

FOR Rs. 3,000.

PAYABLE AT AGE 60 OR AT DEATH IF PREVIOUS, WITH PROFITS.

If, at any time, the assured under this plan should desire to cease paying any more premiums, he can obtain a paid-up Policy for such a proportion of the original sum assured as the number of premiums paid bears to the number agreed upon. Thus a gentleman who had assured at age 30 for a Policy of Rs. 3,000 payable at age 60 or at Death, if previous, after 5 years' payments, would be entitled to a Free paid-up Policy for Rs. 500 free of future payments.

MONTHLY PREMIUM.	
At age 20,	Rs. 6-9-0
At age 25,	Rs. 7-8-0
At age 30,	Rs. 8-14-0
At age 35,	Rs. 10-13-0
At age 40,	Rs. 13-12-0
At age 45,	Rs. 18-10-0

DISTINCTIVE FEATURES

Absolute Security.

* Funds invested in Government Securities and in accordance with the Indian Trust Act.

* Policy holders can appoint their own Directors.

90 per cent. of Profits to Participating Policy holders.

Policies simple in form, worldwide and indisputable.

Lapsed policies revived without fine.

Liberal Surrender Values. 40 per cent. of the Tabular premiums paid.

Loans to Policy holders at 6 per cent. interest.

Guaranteed 5 per cent. Investment Policies. Life and Endowments.

Immediate payment of Claims.

Non-forfeitable though Suicide.

Medical fees and stamps on Policies are payable by the Company.

* The Empire of India is the only Company that offers these guarantees of Security.

The sum Assured is PAYABLE IN FULL should death occur even immediately after payment of the first premium.

GUARANTEE INSURANCE.—This Company issues Guaranteed Policies in situations of trust and responsibility. It is specially authorized to guarantee the employes of the Post Office.

Proposal Forms and full Particulars may be obtained from any local Agent in India or from

E. F. ALLUM, General Manager.

WATCHES.

THAT HAVE given great satisfaction during use as reliable TIMEKEEPERS for many years. Watches that can be relied on always.

Every watch before it leaves our hands is well tested and regulated and no watch leaves our establishment unless it can fulfil all the conditions of our written guarantee which accompanies it.

METAL.—

	Rs.	a.
MARCKS' Crystal face Nickel Silver Keyless Military Popular Watch	15	8
MARCKS' Crystal face Nickel Silver Keyless Campaign Watch	23	0
MARCKS' Crystal face Nickel Silver Keyless Cmpaign Watch PERFECTION	35	0
MARCKS' Crystal face Nickel Silver Keyless Railway Watch, Stout and strong	35	0
MARCKS' Crystal face Nickel Silver Keyless Railway Watch, very superior	55	0
MARCKS' Military Model Unparalled Wrist Watch with Strap, the Best Wrist Watch ever manufactured	32	0
MARCKS' Crystal face Keyless Calendar Watch	24	0
MARCKS' Crystal face Keyless Automatic or Handless Watch	45	0

SILVER.—

	Rs.	a.
MARCKS' Military Lever Pocket Watch in Silver Crystal face case	45	0
MARCKS' Military Lever Pocket Watch in Silver Hunting case	50	0
MARCKS' Military Lever Pocket Watch in Silver Half-Hunting case	55	0
MARCKS' Campaign Watch in Silver Crystal face case, very high quality of Campaign Watch	60	0
MARCKS' Campaign Watch in Silver Hunting case	65	0
MARCKS' Compaign Watch in Silver Half-Hunting case	70	0
MARCKS' Coventry Watch, an English-made Watch, sterling Silver Crystal face	70	0
MARCKS' Coventry Watch, an English-made Watch, sterling Silver Hunting case.	75	0
MARCKS' Coventry Watch, an English-made Watch, sterling Silver Half-hunting case	80	0
MARCKS' Fine Railway Watch in Silver case, very handsome Watch and of high quality, English-made	95	0
MARCKS' English Standard Watch in Sterling Silver Crystal face case	100	0
MARCKS' English Standard Watch in Sterling Silver Hunting case	115	0
MARCKS' English Standard Watch in Sterling Silver Half Hunting case	125	0

WITH EACH WATCH we SUPPLY a CASE, SPARE GLASS, MAIN SPRING, and a WRITTEN GUARANTEE for TWO YEARS.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
PRACTICAL WATCH MAKERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

"DERMALINE" OINTMENT

FOR THE CURE OF ECZEMA, AND PARASITIC SKIN DISEASES.

8 Annas per Pot.

IN OBSTINATE CASES A DOSE OF

"DERMALINE" MIXTURE

TAKEN ONCE A DAY, MATERIALLY HELPS THE CURE.

Price, Rupee 1 per Bottle.

PREPARED BY
KEMP & CO., LD., {SASSOON HOUSE,} BOMBAY.

THE LATEST ADDITION TO THE "BAHADUR"

CATALOGUE.

"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS"

BRAND.

THE "BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS"

Brand is the latest addition to our List. They are packed in

Boxes of 100, each Cigar being Ringed with a "BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS Ring.

"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS" Extra large 5 inches, Rs. 37-8.

"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS," No. 1, 4½ in., Rs. 31-6.

"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS," No. 2, 4 in., Rs. 29-0.

"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS," No. 3, 3¾ in., Rs. 27-8.

"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS," No. 4, 3 in., Rs. 24-0.

PACKED in BOXES of 50, at an extra charge of Re. 1 Per 1,000.

PACKED in BOXES of 25, at an extra charge of Rs. 2 Per 1,000.

ILLUSTRATED LEAFLET FREE ON APPLICATION.

McDOWELL & CO., LD.,
MADRAS AND LONDON.

BECHSTEIN PIANOS.

BOUDOIR GRANDS, UPRIGHT GRANDS, OBLIQUE COTTAGES.

CARL RONISCH PIANOS.

HORIZONTAL AND VERTICAL GRANDS.

SCHIEDMAYER PIANOS.

Mignon Grands, Square Grands, Vertical Grands.

TENSE STEEL FRAME PIANOS FOR INDIA.

SOUNDY & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE.

THE BOMBAY URDU NATAK MANDLI will give a Representation of their new Play, entitled

"TILASMAY ISHK,"

in the Urdu Languages, on

TUESDAY, 27TH FEBRUARY, AT NINE O'CLOCK P.M.,

Under the distinguished PATRONAGE and in the presence of HIS EXCELLENCY THE PERSIAN CONSUL GENERAL IN INDIA, for the benefit of Mr. Dayashankar Vasanji Girvara and Mr. Sorabji Mervanji Katrak.

The THEATRE will be BRILLIANTLY ILLUMINATED and EMBELLISHED with FLORAL DECORATIONS; and every effort will be made to make the performance most attractive.

This will be the last and only opportunity for witnessing the above charming play.

The Company gave FIFTY PERFORMANCES in Bombay, and Rs. 65,000 (SIXTY-FIVE THOUSAND) were distributed for the Relief of Famine Stricken people in all parts of the Bombay Presidency, with the authority of the Proprietor, Mr. CHOTALAL MULCHAND, who proposed to give the benefit of the above Performance to Mr. DAYASHANKAR.

TICKETS.—Rs. 2 for Orchestra, Rs. 1-8 for Upper Dress Circle; Back Seats Re. 1.

INDIAN GUARANTEE AND SURETYSHIP ASSOCIATION, (LIMITED).

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND of 12 1-2 per cent for the year ending 31st December, 1899, will be paid to Registered Shareholders on and after THURSDAY, the 1st March, 1900, at the Offices of the Company, Oriental Buildings.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

R. PATERSON BROWN, Secretary.

Bombay, 24th February, 1900.

NOTICE is hereby given that Mr. FURDOONJEE BOMONJEE JEEJEEBHOY of Bombay, Parsi inhabitant, has contracted for the absolute sale, in three separate parts, to our clients ABDOOL REHMAN HOOSEIN, ABD REHMAN AHMED, NOOR MOHOMED AHMED, and ARAB MOHOMED, respectively, all of Bombay, Khutri Mohomedan inhabitants, of the undermentioned property, viz:—

All that piece or parcel of vacant Foras land situate, lying and being at Dadur, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, in Bombay, containing by admeasurement 3505 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No. 514, New No. 13390, Old Survey No. nil and New Survey No. 1-2025, and by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under F. Ward No. 780, Street No. 140, Dadur Road, and bounded on or towards the East by the vacant land of the Bombay Municipality, on or towards the west by Dadur Road aforesaid, on or towards the North by the vacant land of Jeewanlaljee Maharaj, and on or towards the South by the vacant land of the Bombay Parsi Punchayet.

All persons therefore having or claiming any estate, right, title or interest in or to the said property or having any claim in respect thereof by way of inheritance, sale, mortgage, lease, gift, or otherwise howsoever, are required to make such claims known in writing to the undersigned at their office No. 29 Esplanade Road, Fort and to the Assessor and Collector of Bombay Municipality, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise all such claims, if any, will be considered as waived and the sale will be completed without reference to any such claims.—Dated this 26th day of February, 1900.

ARDESIR, HORMUSJEE, DINSHAW & Co., Purchaser's Attorneys.

RE ESTATE OF HAKIM DEVISHA SHAMLAL, DECEASED.

Pursuant to Act XXVIII of 1866 of the Legislative Council in India, entitled the Trustees and Mortgagees Powers Act, 1866.

NOTICE is hereby given that all persons being debtors or creditors of or otherwise having any claims upon or against the estate of the said HAKIM DEVISHA SHAMLAL, late of Bombay, Hindoo inhabitant, deceased, who died there on or about the 30th day of August 1899, and Probate of whose will was on the 21st day of February 1900 granted by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay to Oosman Jamal, one of the executors of his said will to have effect throughout the Province of Bombay, are required to send to the undersigned, Messrs. Ardesir, Hormasji, Dinshaw & Co., at their office, No. 29, Esplanade Road, Fort, in writing their names and addresses and particulars of their debts and claims upon or against the Estate of the said deceased within one month from the date hereof, after which period the Executor will proceed to dispose of the assets of the said deceased then in his hands according to the terms of the will having regard only to the claims of which the said Executor shall then have notice as aforesaid, and claims sent in subsequently will not be recognised.

All persons indebted to the said Estate or holding any property of the deceased are required forthwith to pay the amounts due from them and the property held by them respectively to the said Executor.—Dated this 26th day of February 1900.

ARDESIR, HORMUSJEE, DINSHAW & Co.,

Attorneys for Oosman Jamal, Executor of the will of the deceased.

JOHN FLEMING & CO., BOMBAY,

AGENTS FOR THE SILICATE PAINT CO., LD., CHARLTON.

Prices and Particulars on application

SUSPENSION BRIDGES.

Light Steel Rope Suspension Bridges up to 300ft span by 10ft. wide. A Speciality.

Sole Agents for the India-Rubber, Gutta-percha, and Telegraph Works Co., Ld., Silvertown.

DYNAMOS, CABLES, LAMPS, AND ELECTRIC LIGHT AND POWER PLANT.

Estimates given for Electric Light and Power Installations.

AGENTS FOR THE NEWELLITE GLASS TILE CO.,

Stocks of White and Coloured Tiles kept.

JOHN FLEMING & CO.,

ENGINEERS AND CONTRACTORS,

BOMBAY.

J. NEUBERG, 51, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

DAY LIGHT LOADING. KODAK CAMERAS AND SPOOLS.

CAMERAS.

				Rs.	a.
POCKET KODAKS ...			...	24	0
FOLDING POCKET KODAKS			...	48	0
BULL'SEYE KODAKS No. 2			...	40	0
Do.	do.	No. 4	...	60	0
* BULLET	do.	No. 4	...	72	0
CARTRIDGE	do.	No. 4	...	125	0
GLASSPLATE attachments for Cartridge Kodak No. 4...			...	60	0

* Adapted for plates as well as films.

SPOOLS.

			Rs.	a.
For POCKET KODAK, 12 Exp.		...Each	1	12
„ FOLDING POCKET 12 Exp.		...	2	8
„ BULL'SEYE or BULLET KODAK.		No. 2...	3	8
„ Do.	do.	No. 4...	5	4
„ CARTRIDGE KODAK.		No. 4...	5	4

Developing and Printing undertaken.

J. NEUBERG,

1, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons, and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

J. BEGBIE, Secretary and Treasurer.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re 1, each succeeding line, As 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

SOUVENIR SILVER TEA SPOON of BOMBAY.—Momentos of the City of Bombay. The handle carries the Municipal Coat of Arms, cased in dozens, half dozens and quarter dozens, and can be had singly without cases.—MARCKS and Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona.

MARZA WINE.—The New Brain and Nerve food to restore the vital forces. Contains Iron, Phosphorus, Coca, Pepsine. Rs. 3-4 Per bottle.—Sole Agents, THOMSON and TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

WANTED—Known that a PRIVATE ENTRANCE to the ZENANA BOXES and SEATS at HARMSTON'S CIRCUS has been arranged. Inspection invited from 10 to 1 and 4 to 6 P.M.

RALLI CAR, English, by Morgan; Chesnut Arab Pony, 13-3, and Harness, to be SOLD.—Apply to N. J. DADY, 10, Patel Street, Fort.

FOR SALE, delivery 1st April next, a BUGGY, Gray Waler PONY, and HARNESS, formerly property of B. Brenden, Esq., I.C.S. Buggy and Harness in excellent condition. Pony ditto, fast and quiet, regularly driven by ladies. Price for turnout Rs. 1,200. Apply J. MACPHERSON, No. 25, High Court.

6 for Rs. 2-8. Washing, Ties "for tying a Bow." Light Fancy Tints, Tartan Plaids, Bright Stripes, &c. A New Stock just to hand. ASQUITH & LORD, Apollo Street.

100 RUPEES PRIZE.—Open to every body, nothing to pay. Apply for terms to The SINGER MANUFACTURING Co., 5, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

WANTED—Employment by an ENGINEER, aged 28 years, Second-Class Board of Trade certificate, in a Mill, Factory or other Engineering Establishments. With practical and General Experience and can furnish testimonials and references. Apply "G.," Manager of this Paper.

FLAT.—WANTED immediately small Flat, Colaba Causeway or neighbourhood. Address stating rent.—"G." care of this office.

WANTED.—The General Public to understand that the strictest privacy will be maintained to visitors to the ZENANA BOXES of HARMSTON'S CIRCUS. Inspection invited from 10 to 1 and 4 to 6 P.M.

TO LET, with immediate possession, a commodious two-storied Bungalow, open to sea, view with four suite of bed-rooms. Apply "9. A." Altamont Road.

TO LET, fully-furnished, and in excellent order, throughout, from 10th April to 1st November The BUNGALOW, Mount Pleasant Road, Malabar Hill, for many years occupied by the Hon'ble Mr. Lang, 4 bed rooms, 5 bath rooms, billiard room and table, ample servants and stable accommodation. Rent Rs. 400 a month. The bungalow it is believed is to let unfurnished after 1st November by CUMMOO SULEMAN & Co. Apply J. MACPHERSON, No. 25, High Court.

TO BE LET.—Furnished BUNGALOW at MATHERAN.—Apply to MUKHI CASSAMBHAI MOOSA, Manager to H. H. Sir Aga Khan, Jail Road.

FOR 3 DAYS ONLY, a SURPLUS STOCK of TOYS in great varieties including Tricycles, Horses, Wodden Horses, Go-carts, Dolls, Perambulators, &c., &c., at greatly reduced prices at SHROFF BROS.

GOOD OPPORTUNITY to become a MEMBER of RAJA DEEN DAYAL and SONS' Art Photographic Salon, Bombay, under their Amended Scheme of Membership for 1900. Particularly suitable for large families. THIS WILL SAVE 20 per cent. Full particulars on application to the MANAGER.

THE FAMILY MESSING.—No. 18, Sumsuddin Bungalow, Grant Road.—First Class MESSING in a respectable Parsee Family suited to all tastes, sent out by the month for Rs. 25.

HOT BREAKFAST, Tiffin, Dinner, Cold-drinks, Ices, Pastry, &c., available daily or made to order. Picnic and other large orders on favourable terms.

DAILY BAZAR SUPPLY of Meat, Vegetables, Fresh Fish, and all sorts of house-hold requisites undertaken and executed with despatch both for Bombay and the Mofussil. THE FAMILY MESSING, Sumsuddin's Bungalow, Grant Road.

WANTED—The General Public to know that ZENANA BOXES and SEATS can be had at HARMSTON'S CIRCUS on Application from 10 to 1 and 4 to 6 P.M.

BOARD and RESIDENCE WANTED by English couple with two young children, board and residence in or near the Fort. Clean, airy rooms. State terms, moderate.—Address "J." Gazette Office, Bombay.

BROMIDE ENLARGEMENTS Rs. 10! only. The "Speciality" 11×8, Mounted 18×14, Likeness guaranteed. Superior finish. Send originals to DEL TUFO and Co., Mount Road, Madras.

HAY will be supplied in FULL-PRESSED BALES or LOOSE. Apply J. M. LOBO, Khandalla Hotel, Khandalla.

GENUINE AMERICAN SNOWFLAKE OIL, 150°, sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Mazagon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Currimbhai Hirji, at Rs. 6-0-2 per case, at Bombay, and by Mr. J. C. Bhut, at Rs. 6-1-2 per case, at Bandora.

THE New Improved CELESTINA, with 4 Rolls of Music and case, complete, Rs. 80. Also extra music on hand by JOHN G. MURDOCH and Co., Ld., London, expressly made to suit the Indian climate.—STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay

£2,000,000 POLICIES were issued by the STANDARD in 1898 being the largest amount in the History of the Company. —Apply STANDARD LIFE OFFICE, Bombay.

OLIVER & CO., WATCHMAKERS and MUSICAL DEPOT, High Class Standard Watches in all sizes, for Ladies and Gentlemen. Received English Watches by J. W. BENSON, LONDON, in open faced Silver cases, Rs. 50 and Rs. 60. Celestinas, Phoenix, Intona, Aristons, and Hand Organs of every description Repaired and Tuned. Musical boxes of every description Thoroughly Overhauled, Repaired, Cleaned and Old Barrels and Old Combs renewed. Pianos, Orchestrean, Harmoniums put in Thorough repair and Overhauled by Experienced and Trained workmen. All Repairs are well and carefully examined before despatching Repairs undertaken in all Branches. A Trained Watchmaker has been specially engaged from P. Orr and Sons, Ld., Watchmakers, MADRAS. No. 4, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

BOMBAY GAZETTE Bi-Weekly edition.—Issued on Thursday and Saturday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12: Half-yearly Rs. 6: Quarterly Rs. 3: to Subscribers in Bombay Rs. 12 to the Mofussil, postage extra.

ARRIVAL of NEW GOODS:—Cretonnes, Tapestries, Curtains, Table Cloths, Carpets and Linens in every variety and at all prices—JOHN ROBERTS & Co., Ld., Bombay.

WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency business, 1, Trafalgar Buildings Charing Cross, London.

MARZA WINE.—The latest, only scientific, and only palatable IRON and COCA WINE. For Anaemia, Weakness, Nervous and Mental Debility. Rs. 3-8 Per bottle.—THOMSON & TAYLOR, Sole Agents, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

WILL FORMS of DIFFERENT KINDS, Price 8 Annas, Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office

EXTRACTS out of numerous Testimonials of Batliwalla's Ague-Mixture and Pills; Remedies for Malarial Fevers and Influenza. Surg.-Maj. Jaykar:—It is a safe and reliable remedy. Surg.-Maj. Reporter:—I have found it very efficacious. J. Y. Lang Esq., (Dep. Grand Master of all Scottish Freemasonry in India):—Derived immediate benefit from its use. Very Rev. B. Fernand, Vicar de Vara:—It is most efficacious. G. S. Risti, Esq., Lic. of Civ. Engr.:—It is a safe and immediate remedy. P. J. Daily, Esq., Chief Guard, S. M. Railway:—It is really a dying man's Gold Drops; BATLIWALLA & Co's CHOLERAL is as effective in Cholera as Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture are effective in Fevers. It has never failed in cases of Cholera, and you are requested to send for its Testimonials. Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture and Batliwalla and Co's Choleral are sold everywhere at Re. 1 Per Bottle or sent by Dr. Batliwalla, Worlee, Dadur, Bombay. Discount to the Trade.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly by the Departure of English Mail, 28 pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged. Army Orders &c. Indian Subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage, English Subscription, Rs. 15 per year including Postage.

PLEASE NOTE.—Specifics for Hydrocele and Asthma; immediate relief; permanent cure guaranteed or the price each Rs. 5 refunded even in most obstinate cases. Many cases promptly and successfully cured. Try once only. SPEEDY CURE for DIABETES is successful when all other remedies fail to produce the slightest effect. Safe and sure. Per bottle Rs. 3. "FEMALES' FRIEND"—a safe and reliable remedy for all female disorders and irregularities. Per bottle Rs. 3. Correspondence always treated strictly private. Apply to MANAGER, (B), V. C. Works, Ranaghat, Bengal.

INSURANCES.

GRESHAM LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY, LIMITED.

ASSETS EXCEED ....Rs. 10,50,00,000

ANNUAL INCOME EXCEEDS...Rs. 1,87,50,000

This Old Established Society grants Policies with Capitalised Profits at the following LOW RATES of premiums:—

Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at Death only.		Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at Death, 20 limited payments.		Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at age 55 or Death if it occurs sooner.	
Age next Birthday.	Yearly premium.	Age next Birthday.	Yearly premium.	Age next Birthday.	Yearly premium.
	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
25	143 1 0	25	197 8 0	25	198 7 0
30	156 6 0	30	209 8 0	30	232 10 0
35	173 11 0	35	224 10 0	35	289 0 0
40	195 9 0	40	242 15 0	40	384 15 0

Rates for other ages and under other systems will be supplied on application.

Intending insurers are invited to apply for the Society's new Prospectus before Assuring elsewhere.

Applications for Agencies from Gentlemen of influence throughout the country will receive every attention.

CHIEF AGENTS:—

CROFT, MODY & CO.,

19, BANK STREET, BOMBAY.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

TOTAL FUNDS AT 31ST DECEMBER, 1897.

£ 13,558,989 Stg.

LIFE ASSURANCE WITH ABSOLUTE SECURITY.

AT MODERATE RATES.

Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at Death only.		Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at age 55 or Death if it occurs sooner.		Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at age 60 or Death if it occurs sooner.	
Age next Birthday.	Monthly premium.	Age next Birthday.	Monthly premium.	Age next Birthday.	Monthly premium.
	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
25	11 8 0	25	15 7 0	25	13 13 0
30	12 12 0	30	18 6 0	30	16 0 0
35	14 3 0	35	22 13 0	35	19 1 0
40	16 1 0	40	30 1 0	40	23 10 0

Rates or other ages and under other systems will to supplied on application.

NON-FORFEITURE POLICIES—LIBERAL SURRENDER VALUES.

AGENTS:—

EWART LATHAM & CO.,

FLEMING SHAW & CO.,

BOMBAY.

Guarantees Against Embezzlement.

INDIAN GUARANTEE ASSOCIATION.

HEAD OFFICE, ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY

Funds in Government Securities only, and remain in India.

THE Association provides Security for the Intermission and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to

R. PATERSON BROWN, Secretary.

WANTED.

NOTICE.

WANTED by a YOUNG MAN (Church of England) aged 25, engagement as correspondence Clerk, Copyist, or Purser's Clerk, or Reader, or Travelling Agent in any Railways, Mills, Mercantile firms, Presses or in Navigation Companys. Good Linguist, 7 years Previous Experience, Highest Credentials, Excellent and fast handwriter and a good Christian, willing to travel to any part of India if passage be paid. Address "CROS E" Care of 'Bombay Gazette' Office.

THOS. COOK AND SON.

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

CURRENT and FIXED DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at rates to be learned on application.

LOANS granted and OVERDRAFTS allowed against Negotiable Security.

DRAFTS and Circular Notes issued and Amounts transmitted by Telegram. PERIODICAL REMITTANCES regularly despatched.

LIFE, FIRE and ACCIDENT ASSURANCES effected and Premiums paid.

BOMBAY. CALCUTTA. RANGOON.

TO LOVERS OF ART.

THE establishment in the "First City in India" of a high class and fashionable Art Gallery, fitted up in the most approved and artistic style, where artists and their patrons can at all times meet to their mutual advantage, and to the advancement of Art itself, has been our desire for some years past; but the difficulties in the way of its fulfilment have been so great that the scheme has had to be abandoned—for the time being at least. We are persuaded that were we able to secure the influential support of those in high places and the help of lovers of Art in the Presidency, the Gallery would be a *fait accompli*. Another object of ours in wishing to form an Art Gallery is that we may be able to educate the native mind, and, by furnishing the people with an opportunity of viewing and comparing European work with the crude and absurd productions they have been accustomed to cultivate a refined and more artistic taste in them. Surely this worthy desire ought to have the encouragement it reserves from all true lovers of Art!

In submitting our new Catalogue to the public, which can be obtained on application, we desire to place this object prominently before them, at the same time thanking them for the patronage and support they have already given us. It has enabled us to place the concern in some degree in as favoured a position as some of the leading Picture Dealers' establishments in London or Paris; so far, at least, as India is concerned.

A new feature, as will be seen in the present issue of the Catalogue, is that we have included all the different lines of business which we undertake in one and the same cover, whereas in former years they were printed in separate handbooks, leaflets, &c., necessitating a deal of needless repetition.

It has, therefore, been our endeavour to spare the public the tediousness of the task of looking through a number of separate prints for what they require, by compiling the present issue in as concise and handy a form as possible, adding to it an Index—a feature that was not possible to introduce in the former erratic sort of publications.

Of course, we are sensible of many defects in this our first venture: the principal one being the impossibility to embody in a trade catalogue a complete list of our stock of Engravings. We would, therefore, request those seeking any known engraving not enumerated herein to communicate with us.

We have, further, the pleasure of notifying our *clientele* of our removal into more spacious and conspicuous premises, the address of which we would ask them to kindly take particular note.

Hoping for a continuance of the esteemed patronage and support of our customers, and the public in general

D. B. DINSHAW & CO.,

BOMBAY FINE ART GALLERY, ESPLANADE ROAD,

Opposite Bombay Club.

BANKS.

THE AGRA BANK, LIMITED.

CAPITAL..............................£600,000

RESERVE FUND ....£ 20,000

LONDON BANKERS.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

GLYN MILLS, CURRIE AND COMPANY.

NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND. SCOTLAND.

NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND AND BRANCHES, IRELAND.

PROVINCIAL BANK OF IRELAND AND BRANCHES.

BRANCHES

At Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Lahore Kurrachee.

CORRESPONDENTS.

PARIS	The Anglo-Egyptian Bank, Ld.
SINGAPORE PENANG	Messrs. Boustead & Co.
HONGKONG	Messrs. Gilman & Co.
AUSTRALIA	Bank of Australasia and Branch
COLOMBO	The Bank of Madras.
RANGOON	Bank of Bengal
AGRA	Alliance Bank of Simla, Ld.
DELHI	Bank of Bengal.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

ACCOUNTS CURRENT opened and Interest allowed when the Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Received on Terms to be learnt on application.

HOME REMITTANCE DEPOSITS for family and other remittances to Europe in the Bank's own Bills and Interest at 5 per cent. allowed thereon pending remittance.

Circular Notes issued negotiable in all the principal Towns in Europe, Securities received in safe custody and Interest and Dividends realised thereon.

LOANS granted on Government Paper or other convertible Securities; and APPROVED Bills discounted.

GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold and the safe custody of the same undertaken.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.

J. BLACKHALL, Manager.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL..............£1,500,000

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL..............£1,114,625

PAID-UP CAPITAL....................£562,5000

RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £562,500

HEAD OFFICE:

40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS:

The Bank of England.

The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

JAMES MURDOCH, Manager.

22, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000

PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000

RESERVE FUND £300,000

HEAD OFFICE:

47 THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kandy, Newera Elya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden. Cawnpore and Mombassa.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities

ROBT. R. ROSS, Acting Manager.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:—CALCUTTA.

BRANCHES:—BOMBAY, KARACHI, LONDON, MADRAS, RANGOON AND RAWAL PINDEE.

SUB-AGENCY:—MURREE, (April to October.)

CAPITAL PAID UP—Rs. 40,00,000.

RESERVE FUND...— „ 1,00,000.

RATES OF INTEREST allowed are as under—

STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS for home remittances 4 per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS:—

9 to 12 months, 5 per cent. per annum.

2 years at 5½ per cent. per annum.

3 years at 6 per cent. per annum.

The Bank will also at the Head Office or at any of the Branches in India, transfer sums for DEPOSIT in London, carrying interest from date of transfer in India.

Special Rates are given for SHORT PERIOD DEPOSITS. At present they are—

For 2 months, at 5 per cent. per annum.

For 3 months, at 6 per cent. per annum.

Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received into the Bank's PRUDENTIAL FUND, bearing half-yearly compound interest at 5 per cent. per annum.

Cheques, Bills, Hundies and Currency Notes of any Circle are collected and credited free of charge in the above INTEREST DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS receive 2 per cent. per annum upon the daily balances.

Apply for RULES to HEAD OFFICE or BRANCHES.

By order of the Board,

F. D. STRANACK, Manager.

Bombay, 1st February, 1900.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital.......................$ 100,00,000

Reserve Fund ....$ 115,00,000

Reserve Liability of Proprietors ......$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:

SIR THOMAS JACKSON, *Chief Manager*.

London Bankers.—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE:

WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)

G. E. NOBLE, Esq., 34 Inverness Terrace, Bayswater, W.

EWEN CAMERON, JOHN WALTER, } Managers.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY.
BANGKOK.
BATAVIA.
BOMBAY.
CALCUTTA.
COLOMBO.
FOOCHOW.
HAMBURG.
HANKOW.
HIOGO.
ILOILO.
LYONS.
MANILA.
NAGASAKI.
NEW YORK.
PEKING.
PENANG.
RANGOON.
SAIGON.
SANFRANCISCO
SINGAPORE.
SOURABAYA.
TIENTSIN.
YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000; but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Received on terms which may be learnt on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

G. H. TOWNSEND, Agent.

47, Church Gate Street, Bombay, and at 51 Dalhousie Square, South, Calcutta.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,

No. 7, MARINE STREET.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 26th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will, sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods, and the following:—

Furnitue, such as cupboards, chairs, tables, writing, dressing and wash-hand tables, book and hat stands, mirror, almyra, drawing-room suites of sofas and chairs, English ice-box with refrigerator.

A number of Law books, the property of a solicitor.

1 D. B.-B.-L. Gun by Army and Navy; in case, and 1 Rook rifle.

By order of the concerned, and on account and at the risk of Mr Khakibhoy Pudumsey—

K P 14852-43 cases glass teapoys, etagers and mirrors.
„ 21450-21453 2 cases parts of chandeliers.
„ 46446 1 case plates.
„ 27711 1 case glass dishes.
„ 27373 1 case parts of chandeliers.
„ 21648-21650 2 cases parts of chandeliers.

AT 2 P.M.

A number of new and second-hand pneumatic bicycles.
1 strong built light victoria.
1 second-hand light brougham.
1 serviceable office shigram.
1 light and strong dog-cart.
1 English built light landau, with a handsome iron-grey Arab horse and harness.
1 bay waler mare, 15-3, eight years old, goes well in saddle and harness.
1 strong-built light victoria,
2 fox terrier bitches.
And any other carriages and horses, which may be offered

On WEDNESDAY, the 28th instant, and the following day at 1 p.m., each day, Messrs CRAWFORD & Co., are instructed to sell by Pubic Auction at the Esplanade Road, Fort, next to Messrs. Ditmars Lamp Depot, the following, consisting of gold watches, necklaces, jewelled rings, ladies jewel watches, rolled gold jewellery, mother-o-pearl, powerful binoculars, field and markine glasses, silver watches, carriage timepieces, etc.

Also one nearly new cenamatograph, with films, by Treacher and Co., a consignment of 21 ladies and gent's G. and J. tyre Remington pneumatic bicycles made to order.

Catalogues are published, and the property is on view.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES OR TANNERIES AT DHARAVI, NEAR MAHIM.

Under instructions from Messrs. Wadia and Ghandy, attorneys for the Plaintiffs in High Court suit No. 198 of 1889, wherein Sheriffbhai-Gangji and others, were plaintiffs and Kesserbai and others were defendants and also in High Court suit No. 323 of 1894 wherein Sheriffbhai Gangji and others were plaintiffs, and Dharsey Manock and others were defendants, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will, sell by Public Auction one after the other the undermentioned valuable properties used as tanneries at Dharavi near Mahim on WEDNESDAY the 14th day of March, 1900, at 4 p.m., on the premises in pursuance of the decree in the above suits, dated the 28th day of November, 1898.

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.

LOT NO. 1.

All that piece of land containing by admeasurement 4,671 square yards or thereabouts, registered by the Collector of land revenue along with the other lots under Collector's old No. 20, new No. 15795, and new survey No. 1 and 2-312 together with the buildings and erections standing thereon, assessed by the Municipality under Street No. and ward No. and bounded on the east, by the property of Dharsey Maneck, on the west, by the property hereunder described as lot No. 2, on the north, by the property hereunder described as Lot No. 3, and on the south, by a public passage.

LOT NO 2.

All that piece of land containing by admeasurement 4,316 square yards or thereabouts registered by the Collector of land revenue along with the other lots, under Collector's old No, 20, new No. 15795, and new survey No. 1 and 2-312, together with the buildings and erections standing thereon, assessed by the Municipality under street No. and ward No. and bounded on the east, by the property herein before described as lot No. 1, on the west, by the Dharavi road, on the north, by a private passage reserved for access to and from lots Nos. 1 and 3, and beyond that the property hereunder described as lot No. 3, and on the south, by a public passage.

LOT NO. 3.

All that piece of land containing by admeasurement 4,810 square yards or thereabouts, registered by the Collector of land revenue along with other lots, under Collector's old No. 20, new No. 15795, and new survey No. 1 and 2-312, together with the buildings and erections standing thereon, assessed by the Municipality under street No. and ward No. and bounded on the east, by the property of Dharsey Maneck, on the west, partly by the Dharavi road and partly by the property of Hajee Aba Mahomed, on the north, partly by the property of Hajee Aba Mahomed and partly by the property of Dharsey Maneck, and on the south, by the properties herein before described at lots Nos. 1 and 2.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application may be made to Messrs. Wadia and Ghandy, the Plaintiffs attorneys, at their Office No. 11, Sirdar's Buildings, Apollo Street, or to the Undersigned.—Dated this 24th day of February, 1900.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 26th February, 1900.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

NOTICE.

MARTELLS *** BRANDY (Silver Label) at Rs. 52 Per Doz., is equal to many higher priced Liqueur Brandies.

AGENTS:

B. SMYTH & CO., LIMITED,

2, ESPLANADE, BOMBAY.

(Special Rates to Hospitals, Clubs and Messes.)

NOTICE.

SLATER'S OLD HOLLANDS.

BURKE'S OLD TOM AND DRY GINS.

BURKE'S * * * IRISH WHISKY.

BURKE'S SLOE GIN.

BURKE'S GUINNESS' STOUT.

BURKE'S BASS LIGHT BITTER ALE.

OF ALL DEALERS OR OF

ALDRIDGE, SALMON & CO., LD.,

BOMBAY.

NOVELTY IN LIQUEURS.

CHERRY WHISKY.

IMPORTED FOR THE

FIRST TIME IN INDIA.

APPLY TO

CROFT, MODY & CO.,

SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA, BOMBAY.

SUPPLIERS BY THE BOTTLE.

DENISON & CO.,

HUMMUM STREET.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL...... Yens 24,000,000

PAID UP CAPITAL............ „ 12,000,000

RESERVE FUND .... „ 7,500,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Tokio, Kobe, Nagasaki, London, Lyons, New York, San Fransisco, Hawaii, Shanghai, Hongkong, and Teutsin.

BANKERS—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK. The UNION BANK of LONDON, AND THE PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT, and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

Y. MATSUO, Manager.

Albert Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

CARLSBAD NATURAL MINERAL WATERS are used in the treatment of Diseases of the Liver when Patients are unable to visit the Spa.

THE NATURAL CARLSBAD SPRUDEL-SALT is an efficient diuretic, but as an aperient it should be taken before breakfast, in doses of from one to two teaspoonfuls dissolved in water.

A sample of the Salt in Powder free to Members of the Medical profession on application to—

STANLEY OAKES,

12-2, Government Place, Calcutta,

Wholesale Agent in India for

INGRAM & ROYLE, LD.,

London, Liverpool and Bristol.

SALES BY AUCTION

BENNETT AND COMPA

No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF UNSERVICEABLE MEDIC STORES.

UNDER instruction from the Medical Storekeeper to ernment, Bombay Command, Messrs. BENNETT & Co., w sell by Public Auction at the Government Medical Store, lasis Road, Byculla, THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 26th insta at 2 p. m.

A lot of unserviceable medical stores.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT PAREL OR CHINCHPOOGLY ROAD.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 26th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will, sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the mortgagees, and on account and risk of the mortgagor, Mr. Maneckji Edulji Contractor, under the power of sale reserved under the deed of mortgage, dated the 20th December, 1897, the following property:—

All that piece or parcel of foras land or ground, together with the messuages, tenements or dwelling houses standing thereon, situate, lying, and being at and fronting on the east side of Chinchpoogly Road or Parel Road, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 3,654 square yards or thereabouts, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue, under old No. 3-3548, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the east, by the property of the late Sir Cowasjee Jahangir Readymoney, on or towards the west, by the Chinchpoogly Road or Parel Road, on or towards the north, by a public passage, and on or towards the south, by the property of Anundrao Vinayek which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward Nos. 7492, 7493, 7494, 7495, 7496, 7497, 7498, and 7499, and Street Nos 27, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7, respectively, and were formerly in the occupation of Dewal Jaffer or his tenants, and then of Biramji Dorabji Banaji, Perozshaw Dadabhoy Bhedwar, and Rustomji Furdonji Boomla, and their tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to the Undersigned.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 27th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will, sell by Public Auction, at the Gymkhana Chambers, Fort, opposite the Bombay Gymkhana, the very valuable and handsome plain and carved household furniture, rich glass, and crockeryware, platedware, handsome China and Japanese vases, table ornaments, Persian and Brussels carpets, oleographs and pictures, one D. B. pin fire gun, by Jensen of Bruxelles with implements, &c., &c., the property of A. F. SIMPSON, Esq., Agent, Imperial Bank of Persia.

Catalogues are published, and the property is on view.

On WEDNESDAY, the 28th inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Apollo Street, opposite the Share Bazar (where the kit has been removed for sale), the very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood inlaid, plain and carved French-polished household furniture of the latest design, made to order, also Japanese furnitures, rich glass and crockereyware, best platedware, handsome China, Japanese and Majolica flower vases and table ornaments, rich table and hanging kerosine lamps, also gas hanging lamp with incandescent burners, one very handsome English-made marble clock, musical boxes, one sweet-toned Mahogany square piano in good order by Schiedmayer and Soehne, one large size copying press, very handsome large size Japanese jars, etc., the property of a gentleman.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

BONA FIDE SALE.

ON THURSDAY, the 8th proximo, at 1 p.m. Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at "Bemersyde," Malabar Hill, the very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood, plain and carved household furniture, made to order by John Roberts and others, one sweet-toned Mahogany piano, by Schiedmayer and Soehne, very rich glass and porcelainware, best platedware, first-rate pictures, oleographs, and oil paintings, handsome China and Japanese vases, rick table ornaments, first-rate hanging and table kerosine lamps by Hinks and Ditmar, rich Majolicaware, rich Persian and Brussels carpets, rugs, one strong built vis-a-vis in very good order, one handsome strong bay Australian horse, goes in harness and saddle, sets of English harness, a collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, &c., &c., the property of the Oriental Life Insurance Co., Ld., and the late Mr. D. McLauchlan Slater, F. I. A., Actuary.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view, four days before the sale.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 26th February, 1900.

MESSRS. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.,

NO. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF UNCLAIMED BOOKS, OLD CANVAS BAGS, &c.,

By order of the Postmaster-General, Bombay, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co., will, sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 26th instant, at 2 p. m., at their Sale Rooms, No 4, Forbes and Medows Street, Fort, the contents of book packets, parcels, etc., remained unclaimed in the Dead Letter office beyond the prescribed time, consisting of books, gold and silver coins, silver toys, and glass globe, silk clothes, dhotur, handkerchiefs cards, samples cloth, etc.

Also unserviceable canvas bags, torn leather bags broken banghy scale, old brass broken iron safe, rubber waste, empty bottles, broken chairs, empty deal-wood boxes, etc.

SALE OF EMPTY K. OIL BOXES.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs, MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co., will, sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 26th instant, at 4 p.m. at the Bellasis Bridge, Pipe Depot, Tardeo, a lot of empty kerosine oil boxes with tins.

AUCTION SALE OF THE ORIENTAL SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY'S MILLS AND MACHINERY.

Under instructions from the Official Liquidator of the Oriental Spinning and Weaving Company, Ld., (in liquidation) Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co., Auctioneers, will, on MONDAY, the 19th and TUESDAY, the 20th March, 1900, at 2-30 p.m., sell by Public Auction in the lots hereinafter specified on the premises, the property hereunder described.

On MONDAY, the 19th March, 1900, the property belonging to the said Company at Tardeo will be sold in the following lots:—

LOT NO. I.

All those pieces or parcels of leasehold land or ground situate on the Tardeo Road, at Tardeo, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 43,424 1-2 square yards or thereabouts, together with all mill buildings and other erections standing thereon, and the machinery now lying and fixed thereon.

The machinery, etc., includes 1 pair of compound condensing horizontal wheel geared engines, now indicating about 2,200 horse-power, made in 1890 by John Musgrave and Sons, cylinders 42" and 72" stroke 6."

7 Lancashire steel boilders 7" by 32," each boiler 44 nominal horse-power, to carry 125 lbs. per square inch, made by John Musgrave and Sons, all preparatory machinery, tools, fixtures, implements, and utensils, at the time of sale on the said premises, and used or intended to be used in connection with the business of the said Company.

The mill consists of about 45,336 spindles in all and 1,140 looms, and they are in working order.

LOT NO. II.

All that piece or parcel of freehold land, situate at Tardeo, on the Tardeo Road, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Island of Bombay, known as Jaifulwady, containing by admeasurement 7,290 square yards, together with the dwelling house or bungalow, all buildings and other erections standing thereon.

On TUESDAY, the 20th March 1,900, the property belonging to the said Company, at Colaba, will be sold in following Lots.:—

LOT NO. I.

All those pieces or parcels of leasehold land or ground situate at Victoria Bunder, Colaba, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 15,015 square yards or thereabouts, together with all mill buildings and other erections standing thereon, and the machinery now lying and fixed thereon, and with the right to maintain a dam across the Victoria basin at Colaba. The machinery, &c., includes one compound condensing horizontal engine made by Hicks Hargreaves in 1874, now indicating 500 horse-power, wheel-geared, 4 Lancashire steam boilers, made by Hicks Hargreaves in 1881, to carry 110 lbs. working pressure and one compound condensing horizontal engine, wheel-geared, by A. and W. SMITH, to indicate 100 horse-power, made in 1865.

The mill consists of about 18,666 spindles in all and 398 looms, and they are in working order.

LOT NO. II.

All that piece or parcel of freehold land, situate at Colaba, below Wodehouse Bridge, behind the Colaba Railway Station in the island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 2,528 square yards, together with all buildings and other erections standing thereon.

LOT NO. III.

All that piece or parcel of freehold land, situate at Colaba, below Wodehouse Bridge, behind the Calaba Railway Station, containing by admeasurement 616 square yards.

Full particulars can be learnt from the printed particulars and conditions of sale, copies of which can be had from the Office or Messrs. CRAIGIE, LYNCH, and OWEN, solicitors of the official Liquidator of the said Company, at Standard Buildings, Fort, or from the Undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 26th February, 1900.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS,

21, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

SALE OF ENGLISH SAFES.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co., will, on WEDNESDAY, the 28th instant sell by Public Auction, at 2 p.m., at their Sales, Rooms, a consignment of fire and thief resisting safes, manufactured by The Midland Safe Co., of Birmingham, comprising.

1 safe 24in. by 16in. by 15in.
2 safes 26in. by 17in. by 16in.
1 safe 28in. by 18in. by 17in.
1 safe 28in by 18in. by 17in. fitted with Chubb's Lock.
2 safes 30in. by 19in. by 19in.
1 safe 32in. by 21in. by 21in.
1 safe 34in. by 22in. by 22in. fitted with Chubb's Patent Lock.
1 safe 36in. by 23in. by 23in. fitted with Chubb's Patent Lock.
1 safe 36in. by 24in. by 24in.

Each safe will be sold singly to suit the convenience of the purchasers.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co., Auctioneers.

Bombay, 26th February, 1900.

R. SCOTT & CO., M. R. C. V. S.,

VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES,

Girgaum, and 223, Bellasis Road, Byculla.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses Selected for Local and Up-country Constituents. Horses Shod on the most approved principles under Personal Supervision.

Horses broken to single (Rs. 15), and double Harness, (30,) and Saddle (Rs. 15), Raw Walers Charged extra.

	Rs.
Horses standing at Livery, on Commission Sale, or for treatment including Syce per mensem	35
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	17
Examination and Certificate	10
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5

CRUSHED FOOD OATS, BRAN Supplied, &c.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 19 June, 2017

NOTICES.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY FAMINE RELIEF FUND.

SUBSCRIBERS are requested to pay in their SUBSCRIPTIONS to the BANK OF BOMBAY or send them to the Honorary Secretary, Mr. N. S. GLAZEBROOK, No 53, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

WOODEN KEYS FOR PERMANENT WAY.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Agent at his Office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, upto 1 p.m., (Gun Fire), on WEDNESDAY, the 7th March, 1900, for the SUPPLY of MOULMEIN TEAKWOOD PERMANENT WAY CHAIR KEYS, viz:—

1,50,000 Right hand Wood Keys,
50,000 Left hand Wood Keys,
1,00,000 No. 5 pattern Wood Keys

to be delivered at the Company's General Stores, Parel, Bombay.

2. Tender form with Specification can be obtained from the Undersigned and must be sent to the Office of the Agent with a deposit of Rs. 500.

3. Standard sample with template or gauge can be seen at the General Storekeeper's Office, Parel.

4. The Agent does not bind himself to accept the Lowest or any Tender.

G. R. WEBB,
General Storekeeper.
General Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 22nd February.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by Messrs. MACKINNON MACKENZIE and Co., Bombay, up to 1 p.m., on the 1st of March next, for the Erection, Construction and Completion of their New Offices.

All information in connection with the Drawings, Specification, &c., may be obtained on Application to the Undersigned at his Office in Green Street, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, on and after MONDAY, the 19th of February, 1900.

Forms of Tender can be obtained in the Undersigned's office upon payment of Rs. 5 for each Copy.

Tenders for general work should be accompanied by a Deposit of Rs. 3,000, and for Steel Beams, Joists, &c. Rs. 1,000 to be paid to Messrs. MACKINNON MACKENZIE and Co., and to be forfeited in case of refusal to Sign the Contract.

Messrs. MACKINNON MACKENZIE and Co., do not bind themselves to accept the Lowest or any Tender.

	Rs.
PROBABLE VALUE OF GENERAL WORK...	2,60,000
Do. do. STEEL BEAMS, &c	27,000

FREDERICK Wm. STEVENS,
F. R. I. B. A., &c.,
Architect and Civil Engineer.
Green Street, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 12th Feb. 1900.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that SERVANTS of VISITORS proceeding to MAHABLESHWAR or PANCHGANI, require to be provided with certificates in form B.

2. All servants are required to attend the Mahableshwar Civil Hospital, or the Dispensary at Panchgani, for Medical Inspection every morning between the hours of 7 and 9 A.M., for ten days after arrival.

3. Families of servants will be detained under observation for a period of ten days at Dhandegher or Machutra Camp.

4. Forms of certificates are obtainable from the Deputy Commissioner of plague operations, Bombay or from the Cantonment Magistrate or Chief Plague Authority, Poona City, or from the Superintendent Mahableshwar.

5. Those intending to visit Panchgni or Mahableswar, should communicate with the Superintendent at least seven days in advance, except in cases of sudden emergency, when the Superintendent sulhod be communicated with by telegram.

6. The attention of Heads of offices is invited to Government Resolutions General Department, Nos 4492-P, dated 17th July, and 8816-P, dated 20th December 1899, with reference to Government servants proceeding to Mahableshwar or Panchgani on duty.

D. C. DAVIDSON, Lt.-Colonel, I.M.S.,
Chief Plague Authority, Mahableswar and Panchgani.
Mahableshwar, February 5, 1900.

GRAND HOTEL, SIMLA.
Proprietor—F. PELITI.

The Hotel re-opens for the season on the 15th March, 1900.

NOTICE—Owing to the increasing popularity of the Hotel, CHEV. F. PELITI has found it necessary to build a
NEW BLOCK called LYTTON BLOCK,
Consisting of 18 suites of rooms, and has the pleasure in stating it will be ready for occupation in April.

The Hotel is entirely under European supervision and is renowned for the Excellent Cuisine of which a First Class French Chef is in charge.

TERMS
FOR SUITE OF ROOMS IN

NEW & EAST BLOCK.	WEST BLOCK.	MAYO BLOCK.
Each suite consisting of bed-room, dress-room & bath-room, per diem Rs. 7.	Each suite consisting of sitting-room, bed-room, dressing-room and bath-room. Occupied by one person, per diem Rs. 8. Ditto by two persons, per diem Rs. 13.	Specially Recommended for Families. Each suite consisting of large sitting-room, bed-room, dressing-room and bath-room. Occupied by one or two persons, per diem Rs. 16.

Some superior rooms, all handsomely furnished, available in Main Block.

FOR FURTHER PARTICULARS APPLY TO
F. PELITI,
10-11 ESPLANADE ROW, CALCUTTA.

NEW PICTURES.
FOR THE NEW CENTURY, 1900,
JUST TO HAND.

	Rs.	a.
Alpine Climber, An—26in. by 32in.—K. Dielitz and Winter Breath Cause Cold and Chill (landscape) J. Farquharson	21	0
Arched Grotto, Ceptri August Len 26 by 32......	21	0
Art Wins Heart—26 by 32—Paul Thumann 26 by 32	21	0
At the Fountain—26 by 32—Sir F. Leightone, P. R. A. 26 by 32	21	0
Autumn Gold (landscape)—26 by 32—J. Farquharson, 26 by 32	21	0
Bride, The—Ed. Bisson 26 by 32	21	0
Champion, The (wild cattle from Chillingham) 26 by 32, Basil Bradley	...	
Charity (allegorical) L. Knaus 26 by 32	...	
Charles Dickens—26 by 32—Daniel Maclise, R.A.	...	
Christ in Gethsemane—26 by 32—J. M. H. Hofmann	...	
Cold Shoulder, The—26 by 32—(a Hunting incident) A. W. Strutt	...	
Corner in the Marketplace, A—26 by 32—Sir E. J. Poynter, R.A.	...	
Couple of the Oakley, A (hounds)—26 by 32—The Blinks	...	
Cromwell at Dunbar—26 by 32—A. C. Gow	...	
Care for Gout, A—26 by 32—W. Dendy Sadler.	...	
Dancing Girl, A—Alb Von Keller, 26 by 32	...	
Dawn (allegorical) Frank Dicksee, 26 by 32	...	
Dejeunor (Pups, Kittens, Dicklings and Chicks) W. H. Frood, 26 by 32	...	
Desire of all Nations (The Wisemen doing homage to the Infant Christ	...	
Divider Affections—Arthur J. Elsley, 26 by 32...	...	
Diadumena—Sir Ed. J. Poynter, R.A. 26 by 32...	...	
Door of the Fold, The (Sacred subject) 26 by 32 Sybil C. Parker	...	
Elaine—J. M. Strudwick, 26 by 32	...	
Empty Chair, The (a stag hound)—26 by 32—Briton Rivers	...	
Faraglioni near Capri, The—26 by 32—August Len	...	
First Awekening of Eve, The—26 by 32—Val C. Princep	...	
Floreal—26 by 32—E. 26 by 32, Bisson	...	
Flowery May—26 by 32, L. Alma Tadema	...	
Foretaste of Summer, 26 by 32, L. C. Nightingale	...	
Four Seasons, The—26 by 32, Unknown	...	
Getting it Hot: (companion to the "cold shoulder") 26 by 32, A. W. Strutt	...	
"Gin a Body, Kiss a Body" 26 by 32, Maude Goodman	...	
Girl of the Period (lady with gun with a shooting party) 26 by 32, Heywood Hardy	...	
Golden Autumn (landscape) 26 by 32, Douglas Adams	...	
Golden Eve, A (companion to, above) 26 by 32, B. W. Leader	...	
Goodmorning, Mother Dear—26 by 32, E. Munser	...	
Goodbye—26 by 32, Arthur J. Usley	...	
Greek Slave—26 by 32 M. Nonsrenbench	...	
ard Pressed—26 by 32 (other with hounds in pursuit) A. Wardle	21	0
Hark to Towler (Hunting scene)—26 by 32, Companion to "Now Ride Lads"—Thos. Blinks	21	0
Heavy Load, A, 26 by 32, Forgan	21	0
"Hush" 26 by 32, Maude Goodman	21	0
For the Wine Seller—26 by 32, E. Grutzner	21	0
Iris, 26 by 32, W. A. Breakspeare	21	0
Our Village (a Hunting Morning) 30 by 40, Carter Read)	21	0

BOMBAY FINE ART GALLERY.
D. B. DINSHAW & Co.,
ESPLANADE ROAD.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 22m. Sun sets, 6h. 5m. High water 8-10m., 9-32a. Low water, 2-46m., 2-26a.
Marine Court of Enquiry. Esplanade Police, 11 a.m.
Mahuva Manufacturing Co., Dalal Street, 2-15 p.m.
Harmston's Circus.

A LIBERAL DONATION.—Sir Dinshaw Maneckji Petit, Baronet, has been pleased to give a sum of Rs. 200 for purchasing chemical apparatus and a cupboard for the use of the Gamdevi High School.

CARRIAGE COLLISION.—On Friday evening, an Arab, named Syid Ahmed Abdool, who resided at Cazipura, was driving along the Apollo Bunder Road, when his carriage collided with one belonging to Fakirji Maneckji, which was standing alongside of the pavement. The Arab was thrown out of his carriage and received a fracture of the right leg. He was treated by a Parsee doctor and went home. Both the carriages were damaged.

POSTAL NOTICES.—Mails for Natal, Cape Colony, Delagoa Bay and Transvaal, per extra s.s. Umtali, via Tuticorin and Colombo, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 7 p.m., to-day and to-morrow:—Mails for Seychelles, Mauritius and Reunion, via Tuticorin and Colombo, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 7 p.m., on Tuesday and Wednesday, the 27th and 28th instant.

BURGLARY AT CLIVE ROAD.—Sewji Sajpal, a labourer, who resides with his family in a room of a house, on Clive Road, has reported to the police, that sometime during Thursday night his place was broken into and ornaments and cash, of the aggregate value of Rs. 368, were carried away. It appears that complainant, on getting up on Friday morning, found the room door open. This aroused his suspicion and on making an examination of his property, discovered a wooden box, containing ornaments, missing. The box was subsequently found in the passage, broken open and minus the ornaments and cash. The entrance into the room was effected through a back window facing the sweeper's gully, the thief gaining access by climbing a waste water pipe close to the window, which had been left open.

FATAL ACCIDENT TO A MILL HAND—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, held an inquiry, on Saturday, at the J. J. Hospital, on the death of Succaram Babaji, a mill-labourer, aged about twenty-five years. The deceased worked in the Hindustan Mill and resided at Gilder Street. On Thursday morning, Succaram was at work on a calendar machine in the finishing department. About 7 a.m., that day, the machine was stopped and the belt was thrown out of gear by being put on the outer pulley. The deceased began clearing the inner pulley with cotton waste in one of his hands. Suddenly the waste in his hand was caught by the belt and his arm was drawn in, and he was sent round once and then thrown on the floor. An alarm was raised and the machine was at once stopped. When extricated Succaram was found unconscious and bleeding from wounds on his head, arms and legs. He was conveyed to the J. J. Hospital, where he died next day. The house surgeon was of opinion that death was due to shock, the result of multiple and severe injuries to his head and face. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death accordingly.

GAIETY THEATRE.—The Bombay Urdu Natak Mandli, as will be seen from an advertisement in a preceding page, give to-morrow evening a representation of the popular play of "Tilsmay Ishk," or Love's Talisman, in the Urdu language, under the patronage of his Excellency the Persian Consul General in India, for the benefit of Messrs. Dyashankar Vasanji Girnara and Sorabji Mervanji Katrak. The theatre will be brilliantly illuminated and embellished with floral decorations, flags, &c. As this will be the last and only opportunity for witnessing the play, and as a slight recompense for the company's past exertions in giving away sixty-five thousand rupees for the purpose of affording relief to the sufferers from famine in various parts of the Bombay Presidency, it is to be hoped, the beneficiaries will be patronized by the generous public and lovers of the histrionic art. The musical portion of the play is of a superior order, and that alone ought to induce the public to assemble in large numbers on this occasion. The patronage of the leading citizens of Bombay has been secured, and in every way a brilliant representation will be afforded to the audience.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., on Saturday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Plague. Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle & Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade ...	7	5	23
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	18	11	69
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswadi, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada...	47	13	62
D Khetwady, Girgaum, Chowpaty, Walkeshwar and Mahaluxmi	11	12	31
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada ...	45	19	103
F Parel, Sewri and Sion	15	9	32
G Mahim and Worli	12	3	35
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	33	57
Total	155	110	411
Same date last year	169	146	333
Small-pox	46	36	
Cholera	2	3	

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Plague. Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle & Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	5	3	14
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	19	6	57
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswadi, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada	31	20	82
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpaty, Walkeshwar and Mahaluxmee	0	16	37
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamathipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	40	22	115
F Parel, Sewri and Sion	1	5	28
G Mahim and Worli	10	7	30
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	27	56
Total	106	116	449
Total plague deaths to date	66,975	57,830	
Same date last year	144	135	305

SMALL-POX.

Attacks	69
Deaths	31

HOSPITAL RETURNS.

The weekly return of hospitals, public and private for infectious diseases from 6 a.m., Saturday, 10th February, to 6 a.m., Saturday, 17th February, shews:—

Disease.	Last remained.	Admitted.	Transferred.	Discharged.	Died.	Remaining.
Plague	418	361	3	58	255	463
Relapsing Fever	136	62	2	33	21	142
Observation	166	189	20	108	40	177
Contacts	1,843	934	10	761	14	1992
Evicts	3,062	986	22	505	6	3,515
Small-pox	412	116	1	69	26	432
					Total	6721
					Contacts	24
					Evicts	3,375

INOCULATION.

The total inoculated persons up to 14th February, numbered 1,52,972 comprised as follows:—

Castes and Nationalities.	Total Inoculations during the week ending 14th Feb. 1900.	Total Inoculated persons since week ending 6th Sept. 1899 up to 14th Feb. 1900.	Total Inoculated persons during 1898-1899 up to 14th Feb. 1900.
Brahmins	22	1,130	2,359
Jains	35	944	1,207
High Caste Hindus	1,623	43,184	47,674
Low Caste Hindus	2,234	56,858	68,904
Mussalmans	143	9,561	19,031
Parsees	18	1,554	8,101
Jews	4	602	738
Europeans	5	197	328
Eurasians	4	156	196
Native Christians	73	1,200	2,438
Other Nationalities	12	1,100	1,315
Unclassified		1	651
Total	4,168	1,16,487	1,52,972

THE Australian remounts which are due to arrive in Calcutta from April to June, will be distributed for training among regiments and batteries. They will eventually fill gaps in the mounted branches on the return of the Indian contingent from South Africa.

SMOKE "RICHMOND GEM"—Cigarettes in round air-tight tins of 50, of all Tobacconists.

THE "CHAMPION" DEFAMATION SUIT.

AT the High Court on Saturday, the Hon. Mr. Justice Tyebjee commenced the hearing of the suit of W. A. Chambers against Kaikhosru Nowrojee Kabrajee and others. The suit was brought to recover Rs. 10,000 as damages for alleged defamation of the plaintiff, editor and proprietor of the "Champion" newspaper, by the defendants, Kaikhosru Nowrojee Kabrajee, editor, Merwanjee Furdoonjee Murzban, the proprietor and publisher, and Eduljee Manockjee Watcha, the printer of the "Rast Gofter" newspaper. Both the papers are published every Sunday, in Bombay. Mr. Rivet-Carnac, Mr. Raikes, Mr. Chimanlal Setalvad, and Mr. Donald, instructed by Messrs. Ardesir, Hormusjee and Dinsha, appeared for the plaintiff. Mr. Macpherson and Mr. Inverarity, instructed by Messrs. Nanu and Hormusjee, appeared for the first and second defendants; and Mr. J. J. Guzdar, Mr. Vicajee and Mr. Davar, appeared for the third defendant.

Mr. Rivett-Carnac, in opening the plaintiff's case read the plaint and the written statement. The plaintiff stated that in the issue of the defendant's paper of the 16th July last, there appeared in the English columns thereof, under the general heading of "Notes by the Way," an article marginally entitled the "Champion"; and in the same issue, there appeared in the English columns, under the heading of "Before too late," an article purporting to have been furnished by a correspondent. The plaintiff charged that both the articles were malicious and defamatory of him. In the issue of 17th March last of a certain native newspaper published in Poona called the "Kal" there had appeared an article in Marathi under the heading of Chapekar and Ranade, who had murdered a British officer Mr. Rand, and attempted to murder Lieut. Ayerst the year before last in Poona on the day of Her Majesty's Diamond Jubilee for having done acts which, though offending against the laws laid down by Government, were "in furtherance of the laws of God and the behests of their conscience." Plaintiff's paper was the first to expose and denounce the article in the "Kal" and to call attention to its grave objectionable and mischievous nature. This was done in the issue of the plaintiff's paper of 26th March last, giving the purport of the "Kal" article with the plaintiff's comments thereon. Thereafter the "Kal" article was referred to and commented in subsequent issues of the plaintiff's paper in terms of unequivocal and pronounced denunciatoin. Plaintiff subsequently published, in the issue of his paper of 7th May last, a complete literal translation into English of the "Kal" article with the Marathi original in parallel columns in order to meet allegations by certain other newspapers, challenging the correctness of the purport of the "Kal" article as given in the plaintiff's paper of 26th March last. In the month of June last, prosecutions were instituted by Government against one Luxmon Narayen Joshi and one Venayek Narayen Bhatte, the assistant editor and proprietor respectively of a native paper called the "Gurakhi" on charges of sedition under section 124A of the Indian Penal Code; and they were subsequently tried before the High Court in the month of July last, when both were found guilty and sentenced. In the trial of Joshi on the 3rd July last, the article in the "Kal" and the reproduction of it in the plaintiff's paper were referred to and produced by Joshi's counsel for the purpose of an argument raised thereon by counsel to the effect that Government were not justified in prosecuting the "Gurakhi" after having left unnoticed the equally or far more violent article in the "Kal." The reference by the same counsel to the "Champion" was unfair and one-sided, inasmuch as, whilst relying on the fact that the "Champion" had published a translation of the article in the "Kal," no reference was made to the articles in the plaintiff's paper disapproving of the said article. After the trials were finished, the defendant's paper published articles thereon, among which were the two articles in the issue of 16th July last. In the first of the articles, marginally entitled the "Champion" there occurred the following passages:—

"After the manner in which the "Champion" was referred to in the High Court during the "Gurakhi" prosecution, we would that that journal would have considered well its pronouncement on the case." "Joshi in the recent prosecution, it will be remembered, said that he was inspired by the "Champion." How many more of Young India are feeding on its teaching, time alone can prove." With regard to the first passage plaintiff charged that it was malicious and defamatory of him, as falsely implying that plaintiff's paper was discredited before the court, &c., and with regard to the second passage, plaintiff stated that no such statement, as was attributed to Joshi, was ever made by him, and that the allegation was entirely false, and the inuendo that plaintiff's paper was a seditious paper was malicious and defamatory of the plaintiff, inasmuch as it suggested that he was a teacher of sedition. In the second article under the heading "Before too late," there occurred the following passages:—

"This was indeed most ingenious as it was an ingenious argument which the learned counsel, Mr. Kirkpatrick, advanced on behalf of his client Joshi, when he appealed to the presiding judge and the jury to consider whether Government was justified in prosecuting the "Gurakhi" when it had already slept over matter of a far more obnoxious and mischievous character which had found place in the columns of the "Kal" and the "Champion." Was it not, the learned counsel argued, a right inference that Government looked upon these as not coming within the pale of sedition? The plea, weak though it may appear at first sight, is not without force or meaning." "I do not know what particular articles Mr. Kirkpatrick had in mind when he referred to the *Champim*, but his somewhat emphatic opinion expressed within the sacred precincts of the High Court, has struck a timely note of warning to such of the local journals as run away with the bit in their teeth to take timely heed and to mind while yet it is not too late."

The plaintiff charged that the passages were defamatory of him. He also complained of the defendants having published in their paper of 9th July last a report in Gujerati of the proceedings of the trial of Joshi, alleging that Joshi's counsel never made any statement as alleged in the report, which was in this respect inaccurate and false, and defamatory of the plaintiff. Plaintiff had called upon the defendants to publish a correction of the inaccurate report, but they had declined to do so. Under the circumstances plaintiff claimed from the defendants the sum of Rs. 10,000 as damages.

The first and second defendants, in their written statement denied the meterial allegations of the plaint and put the plaintiff to the proof of his allegations. They denied that the articles referred to were malicious and defamatory. They had no personal knowledge of the proceedings at the trial of Joshi; and they were unable to say whether the reference to the "Champion" by Joshi's counsel was unfair and one-sided. They admitted that they published in their newspaper of the 16th July last the words set out in the plaint, but they denied that they did so with any of the meanings alleged in the plaint. The words were incapable of the meanings alleged or any other defamatory or actionable meaning. The remarks attributed to Joshi were intended to be attributed to Joshi's counsel, and not to Joshi personally. Defendants denied that the words were capable of the meanings and invendo suggested by the plaintiff, and they denied that they were malicious or defamatory of the plaintiff. With regard to the second extract from the paper of the 16th July last, defendants said that the words were fair and bona fide comments on matters of public interest, namely the judicial proceedings held before the Chief Justice; and were published by the defendants "bona fide" for the benefit of the public and without any malice towards the plaintiff. Defendants denied the imputations of perversion and misrepresentation and malice alleged in the plaint, and said that the comments in the "Rast Goftar" of the 16th July last upon the "Champion," of which the plaintiff complained, were fair comments justified by repeated attacks upon Government and its officials contained in previous issues of the "Champion." Defendants said that plaintiff was not entitled to any damages as against them, and that this suit ought to be dismissed with costs.

A supplemental written statement of the three defendants stated that there was published in the "Rast Goftar" a summary of the report of the trial of Luxmon Joshi published in the "Bombay Gazette" of the 4th July 1899. The summary was published bona fide and on the belief that the report in the "Bombay Gazette" was and accurate report. The "Jam-e-Jumshed" and the "Kaiser-i-Hind" newspapers published similar reports. Plaintiff had taken no action whatever against the "Bombay Gazette," the "Jam-e-Jumshed" or the "Kaiser-i-Hind," nor did he take any steps to contradict the said reports. Defendants did not admit that the summary of the report published by them was inaccurate and false, and required the plaintiff to give strict proof thereof: It was a fact that plaintiff's newspaper had from time to time published articles calculated to cause disaffection to Government and of a seditious character, and which the defendants "bona fide believed brought the writer or publisher thereof within the provisions of the Indian Penal Code; and the defendants would, in their defence, rely on that circumstance.

Mr. Rivett-Carnac, in commenting upon the plaint and written statement, said that the defendants relied upon 274 articles appearing in the plaintiff's paper. The defendants said that, that was their defence. (He, the learned counsel) said that it was not.

His lordship said that it was not a question of any inuendo or insinuation. The defendants' paper said that the "Champion" was a disloyal and a seditious paper.

Mr. Carnac said he denied it. But that was no defence to the present suit. The question was whether the articles were on the face of them defamatory. They contained statements which were defamatory. He asked his lordship to hold that the onus lay on the defendants to prove that they were true. His lordship said that the defendants alleged that their comments were justified generally by the conduct of the plaintiff's paper.

Mr. Macpherson here raised several issues in the suit, among them being, whether the plaintiff was the editor and proprietor of the "Champion."

His lordship: Is there any dispute about that?

Mr. Macpherson: We wish him to prove it. We have gravest reasons to believe that he is not the proprietor.

The other issues raised by Mr. Macpherson were whether the articles referred to in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the plaint were malicious and defamatory as alleged; whether the statement in paragraphs 6, 7 and 8 of the plaint or any, or which of them, were true; whether the words set out in clause *a* of paragraph 11 had the meaning attributed to them in the plaint; whether the statement in regard to the "Champion" was not true in substance and fact; whether the words set out in clauses *a* and *b*, of the 13th paragraph were not "fair" and bona-fide comments on matters of public interest, published bona fide for the benefit of the public and without malice towards the plaintiff; whether it was not a fact that the "Champion" from time to time contained articles calculated to cause disaffection to Government and of a seditious character, and if so, whether the articles in the "Rast Goftar" complained of by the plaintiff were not justified in whole or in part, etc., etc.

Mr. Guzdar said he adopted, on behalf of his client, the same issues.

Mr. Carnac objected to certain issues as being irrelevant and no defence. He said that before he approached the facts of the case, he might mention that a large cloud of issues was raised with the intention of trying to shift the onus from the shoulders of the defendents to those of the plaintiff. He did not think that some of these issues were material in any way.

His lordship said that a direct charge of seditious writings had been made against the plaintiff's paper. They would have to go into that question. The plaintiff ought not to shrink from it.

Mr. Carnac said it was perfectly irrelevant to go into those 274 articles.

His lordship said that the defendants had not hesitated to say in their written statements that the "Champion" was a seditious paper.

Mr. Carnac said they were not proceeding on the allegation made in the written statement. That might be a subject of another libel suit.

His lordship: Do you shrink from that?

Mr. Carnac: It is not relevant to the suit.

His lordship: But that is the issue.

Mr. Macpherson said it was relevant on the question of damages.

His lordship said that he was not acquainted with the facts of the case; but as the charge had been made against the paper, it must be enquired into. The gist of the two articles complained of by the plaintiff was that the "Champion" was a seditious paper, and he ought not now to shrink from answering that charge.

Mr. Carnac said he did not shrink from it. What the court had to try was whether the allegations made by the defendants were proved, and if so, whether they were fair comments.

His lordship: That may be so; but it is all mixed up.

Mr. Carnac said that it was all much mixed up by the defence. If the court were to go into all the 274 articles, a list of which had been furnished to them by the defence, they would probably have to put in an equal number of articles in the "Rast Goftar," upon which they relied. That would mean the trial extending over weeks and weeks.

His lordship said it might be so. But if the plaintiff's paper was as it was alleged to be a seditious paper, the sooner it was put an end to the batter; and again if it was proved that the *Rast Gofter* had been indulging in a scandalous libel, the sooner it was stopped from doing so the better.

Mr. Carnac here wanted to raise another issue when

His Lordship said: It all comes to this, that you are a sedition-monger.

Mr. Carnac said that the onus rested on the defendants that a certain report appearing in their paper was accurate.

His lordship said it seemed to him that there was one substantial issue, and that was whether the defence was justified in calling the "Champion" a disloyal paper.

Mr. Carnac said it was not quite so. There was no doubt that the attitude the defence had taken up was one of defiance, and if they failed in making out the charge, the court would take that into consideration while it considered the question of damages. They had called upon the defendants by a letter to withdraw these allegations, but no reply was vouchsafed at all. They also gave them an opportunity to amend the report and apologise for giving publicity to that report, which they also refused to do. That was all an aggravation of the libel. They aggravated it still further by putting in a written statement,—which was in itself libellous. His client's object was not to put money into his poket; his object was simply to vindicate his character and the character of his paper.

His lordship: That can only be done by going into the broad issue.

Mr. Carnac said that he would have to go into those articles, if his lordship thought that it would be relevant to do it. Those articles in the 'Champion" were nothing more than a fair comment on public matters, on public officers and Government. Mr. Chambers was a gentleman who came out to India in 1890. He brought with him letters of introduction from that celebrated gentleman, Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji. Through these letters he became acquainted with the leading members of the Congress party in India, and after having made the acquaintance of various native gentlemen holding political views of that party, Mr. Chambers, more or less at the suggestion of the Congress party, started in Bombay the "Champion." which was published on the 3rd of November 1895. The motto of the paper had been "Constitutional Reform." There was sometime fair comment, sometime strong comment, sometime caustic comment upon Government officers or upon any matter of public interest. The plaintiff was the registered proprietor as well as the editor of the paper. Ever since the plaintiff had started his paper, he had had rivals, and perhaps amongst his most bitter opponents were the conductors of the "Rast Goftar." They would produce certain articles in the "Rast Goftar" showing strong animus against the plaintiff both as regarded his personal antecedents and his paper. If the defendants tried to prove justification, the plaintiff would have to produce certain articles appearing in the "Rast."

Mr. Rivett-Carnac read and put in an article in the "Kal" newspaper of the 17th March 1899, and referring to the murderers of Mr. Rand and Lieut. Ayerst by the Chapekars; also an issue of the "Champion" newspaper of the 26th March 1899, commenting on the "Kal" article, drawing public attention to its objectionable character, and denouncing the paper; also an article in the "Champon" of the 2nd April 1899 on "the abominable" teachings of the Poona "Kal," which were characterised as vicious; also an article in the "Champion" of the 16th April 1899, referring to the teachings of the "Kal," which had been reprobated by the Poona Congress Committee, and calling for very severe punishment of the editor of the "Kal" newspaper, who was said to be an influential member of native society in Poona. Mr. Rivett-Carnac next put in an article in the "Champion" of the 23rd April 1899 entitled the Poona "Kal" and the faction in the Poona Congress Committee," of which the editor of the "Kal" was said to be a member, and calling upon the Congress Committee to expel the editor from their body. The next article put in was one in the "Champion" of the 30th April 1899 entitlad "the "Kal's" Advocates," in which reference had been made to the discussion between the "Rast Goftar" and the "Maratha" newspaper on the "Poona Martyrs." The next article put in was one in the "Champion" of the 7th May 1896, in which the "Kal" article was given in full with an English translation. The next article was one in the "Rast Goftar" of the 9th April 1892, entitled "Virtuous Indignation of the "Champion." Mr. Rivett-Carnac said his object in the last reference was to show that the "Rast Goftar" people were aware at the time of the real character of the "Champion's" writings in denunciation of the "Kal" article; and that what the "Rast Goftar" aimed at was to make it out that the "Champion's" loyalty was a sham and a make-believe, and that it had assumed a saintly garb to delude the public. The next article put in was one in the "Gurakhi" of the 26th March 1899; also two others in the same paper of the 30th and 31st March. The learned counsel also put in an issue of the "Rast Goftar" of the 18th June 1899, containing summaries in English of the three articles in the "Gurakhi." These were the articles which the "Champion" was charged with having inspired in the editor of the "Gurakhi." Counsel mentioned that on the 17th and 24th June, proceedings were taken in the Police Court against the proprietor and editor of the "Gurakhi"; and that, on the 3rd July, Joshi was tried at the Criminal Sessions, convicted and sentenced to six months' imprisonment. Mr. Kirkpatrick, who appeared for Joshi, wanted to put in the article in the "Kal" in justification of the article in the "Gurakhi;" but was not allowed to put it in. Mr. Kirkpatrick argued that Government were not justified in prosecuting the "Gurakhi" when they let go the editor, of the "Kal" unpunished. Bhatye, the proprietor of the "Gurakhi," was convicted on the 7th July and sentenced to twelve months' imprisonment. The next article put in was one in the "Rast Goftar" of the 9th July, which commented on the "Gurakhi" trials. A report of the "Gurakhi" trial in Gujerati which appeared in the "Rast Goftar" of the same date, was also put in. Some notices were put in.

Mr. Rivett-Carnac read a notice requiring the defendants to correct the Gujerati report in the "Rast Goftar" of the "Gurakhi" trial. The latter declined to correct, saying it was a correct report.

The judge: Was it a correct report?

Mr. Macpherson: Yes, my Lord.

The Court then adjourned.

SMOKE "RICHMOND GEM"—Cigarettes in round air-tight tins of 50, of all Tobacconists.

SMOKE "RICHMOND GEM"—Cigarettes in round air-tight tins of 50, of all Tobacconists.

THE PLAGUE COMMISSION.

REPORT ON INOCULATION.

THE following Resolution of the Government of India in the Home Department (Sanitary and Plague), under date Calcutta, 22nd February, is published:—

A complete report of the Commission appointed by the Government of India, with the approval of her Majesty's Secretary of State for India in November, 1898, to make a scientific inquiry into the various questions connected with the epidemic of plague in India is not yet ready for publication, but the Government of India have received that portion of it which deals with Professor Haffkine's system of anti-plague inoculation. And it is now published for general information. The report summarizes a searching inquiry into the composition and preparation of the vaccine; the possibility of effecting an improvement in the method of preparing it; the physiological results of inoculation, its preventive and curative effect; the attitude of people towards it; and its place in administrative plague preventive measures. The examination by the Commissioners of the materials which came before them is of a very minute detailed character. It would not be of any advantage for the Governor-General in Council to recapitulate the arguments and conclusions of the Commissioners, but some broad facts emerge therefrom to which his Excellency in Council thinks it desirable to draw the attention of the public. The Commission observe that the essential points in the anti-plague vaccine are, firstly, that it shall be capable of preventing or favourably modifying attacks of plague; secondly, that it shall be capable of conferring an effect which will last some time; thirdly, that it shall be capable of producing these

GOOD RESULTS WITHOUT ENTAILING ANY EVIL CONSEQUENCES.

The Governor-General in Council thinks it desirable to refer to the last point first. The investigation of the Commission make it clear that fear of injury or disease from the use of Professor Haffkine's vaccine need not be entertained. After careful inquiries in various centres where anti-plague vaccinations have been performed, the Commission found the statement that serious ill consequences have resulted from them to be unsupported by any evidence. Fear for inoculation has been produced at some places owing to persons who, before being inoculated, and who appeared to be quite healthy, having died suddenly a few hours after inoculation. The Governor-General in Council thinks it important to draw the public attention to the opinion which the Commissioners have expressed as to these cases. "We have come to the conclusion," they remark, "that these cases are not to be imputed to any defect in anti-plague vaccine. In addition to the fact that they have been quite isolated occurrences there is the fact that no such cases of death have been reported to us as having occurred in two or more persons who were inoculated with the same vaccine. These cases of sudden death have always occurred at the time when plague cases were actually occurring, while they have not occurred in the absence of a plague epidemic. We are, therefore, of opinion that such sudden deaths are probably imputable to the fact of inoculation having been made into a person who had already contracted the infection of plague. There is thus

NO GROUND WHATEVER

for asserting that death has resulted from inoculation against plague." The Commissioners also observe that in the overwhelming majority of cases no evidence was adduced to show that any injurious effects had supervened upon inoculation. In a few isolated cases, indeed, abscesses were imputable to the condition of the vaccinating material. There have also been some instances of long continued reaction at the seat of inoculation considerable fever. But cases in which these results have been observed have not been numerous. The Government of India think that it can safely be said that a person in good health may subject himself to inoculation without any fear of the consequences. The greater portion of the report is occupied with a discussion on the evidence regarding the extent to which the preventive and curative effects of the vaccine have, in practice, been established. The Commissioners found it necessary to discard the data which were placed before them regarding the inoculation of certain groups of persons. They have expressed in two tables printed in paragraphs 68 and 70 their ad interim report of the statistical results of their inquiry as deduced from the data which they considered to be suitable for the purpose of camparison. The first table relates to the effect of inoculation in preventing, and the second to its effect in modifying the attack of plague. These tables, they observe, show that in every case except that of Bulsar, inoculations had a considerable effect in warding off plague attacks from the inoculated, that in every case without exception they rendered attacks among the inoculated less fatal than attacks among the uninoculated. The Commission have summarized the results of their critical study of

THE NATURE AND EFFECT OF PROFESSOR HAFFKINE'S VACCINE

in the following terms: (1) Inoculation sensibly diminishes the incidence of plague attacks on the inoculated population, but the protection which is afforded against attack is not absolute. On the one hand, plague has attacked persons who have undergone inoculation as many as four times, and on the other hand as many as eight per cent. of the inoculated population may suffer from plague, as was the case in Bulsar. Many varying influences have been at work in determining the rate of attack in the different places. It is impossible to give the numerical expression for the measure of protection against attack which inoculation confers. (2) Inoculation diminishes the death rate among the inoculated population. This is due not only to the fact that the rate of attack is diminished, but also to the fact that the fatality of attacks is diminished. Here again no numerical expression for the amount by which the death rate is diminished can be given. (3) Inoculation does not appear to confer any great degree of protection within the first few days after inoculation has been performed. This fact we may note in passing has an important bearing on the risk of infection which would be incurred by recently inoculated persons if they were left behind in surroundings so plague infected as to render their evacuation by the uninoculated desirable. (4) Inoculation confers a protection which certainly lasts for some considerable number of weeks. It is possible that the protection lasts for a considerable number of months, but the maximum duration of protection can only be determined by further observation. (5) The varying strength of the vaccine employed has apparently had great effects upon the results which have been obtained from inoculation. There appears to be a definite quantum of vaccinating material which gives a maximum amount of protection provided this quantum can be injected in one dose, and provided also that the protection turns out to be lasting. Re-inoculation might with advantage be dispensed with. The best result from inoculation will only be obtained after an accurate method of standardization has been devised. The Government of India, therefore, regard it as established that inoculation sensibly lessens the liability to plague and greatly increases the chance of recovery from any attack of the disease. The Commission has drawn attention to several important matters in connection with possible improvements in the preparation of the vaccine. In summing up the

ATTITUDE OF THE PEOPLE TOWARDS INOCULATION,

the Commissioners state that hitherto the principal motive which has induced individuals to come forward to be inoculated have been the desire to obtain exemption from the inconveniences of plague measures ordinarily applied rather than that of protecting themselves against an attack of plague. They express the hope that when the beneficial effects of inoculation are more widely known that native opinion may be won over to its favour. They allude to the valuable assistance towards the affair which can be rendered by influential persons among the native communities with regard to the possibility of adopting a general policy of inoculation. The conclusions of the Commission are as follows:—(1) The experience gained hitherto has shown that it is very seldom possible to get a large proportion of the inhabitants of the uninfected place to be inoculated; (2) it has been possible where an inducement, such as exemption from segregation and eviction has been offered, to get a large proportion of the inhabitants of infected places to be inoculated quickly; (3) it has been possible in one place, Mysore City, even where no inducement that touched the great mass of the people could be offered, to get a considerable proportion of the inhabitants of the infected place to be inoculated quickly; (4) it has been possible also to induce a large proportion of particular communities, such as the Khojas of Bombay and Karachi, to be inoculated under the influence of their leaders. The Governor-General in Council accepts the opinion the Commission that

INOCULATION SHOULD BE ENCOURAGED

wherever possible, in particular among disinf
staffs and attendants of plague hospitals. F
cellency in Council is not without hope now
benefits of inoculation have been clearly es
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more ready to be inoculated than they hav
been. It is in the opinion of the Governor
Council that it is most important to
efforts to encourage them to be inocul
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of whether or not they will be inoculated must be left entirely to the people, and that

COMPULSION MUST ON NO ACCOUNT BE RESORTED TO.

The ample supply of vaccine prepared in a most careful possible manner should be placed within the reach of the inhabitants of plague-infected and plague-threatened localities, and every facility should be afforded to them for becoming inoculated. It is to be hoped that the more enlightened members of communities will succeed in explaining to their less educated brethren the strong hope of immunity from plague which is afforded by inoculation, and will induce them to accept more freely the protection which it affords. The Governor-General in Council has read with pleasure the tribute which the Commission pay to Professor Haffkine's work in connection with his anti-plague inoculation. His Excellency in Council desires to take this opportunity of publicly expressing his appreciation of the energy and enthusiasm with which Professor Haffkine attacked a most difficult problem, cordially acknowledging the valuable service which he has rendered both to the Government and to the people of India.

SMOKE RICHMONI
roundair-tight tins of 50,

GEM"—Cigarettes in
all Tobacconists.

ADDRESS TO SIR BHALCHANDRA KRISHNA AT PETLAD.

A CORRESPONDENT, writing on Thursday, says:—To-day a large public meeting was convened under the auspices of the Charotar Nagar Association to welcome and address Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, who came here to-day to visit Dewan Bahadur Manibhai Jasbhai, who is long in indifferent health and is under his treatment. The meeting, which was held in the grand and spacious central hall of the Dewan Bahadur, consisted of the elite of the Petlad Society. All the local Gaekwadi and railway officials, as well as the leading and representative men of the town began to gather there at about 4 p. m. It was first intended, with the kind consent of the Dewan Bahadur, that he should preside, but he, being medically advised not to undergo this strain, the idea had, with deep regret, to be abandoned.

At 5-30 the work of the meeting commenced by the introduction of the speakers. Mr. Hariprasad B. Desai, B.A., in presenting the address on behalf of the Charotar Nagar Association, in a short speech, dwelt on the manifold services rendered by Sir Bhalchandra and presented the address with the remarks that the address was merely a small tribute to his merits and that its acceptance by the honourable gentleman was an honour both to the addressors and the addressee.

The address, which was beautifully printed at the local Parasmani press, recounting the doctor's multifarious disinterested services to the public, loyally acknowledged the well-deserved distinction conferred on him by her Gracious Majesty the Queen-Empress, and prayed for his long life to deserve and derive further and nobler distinctions.

This was followed by the presentation by Mr. Hiralal B. Shroff, B.A., of an address in Gujarati, on behalf of the Petlad public. The address particularly expressed their feeling of delight at the high and noble distinction which he had attained and which far outweighed the grief they had felt at the severance of his connection with them as the chief medical officer of the Baroda Raj and concluded by a wish that he may live long to earn higher attainments and nobler successes in all undertakings.

In reply to the above addresses, Sir Bhalchandra said: He was greatly obliged to the Association and the general public for their kind treatment and consideration; that his humble services in the public interests were, according to his opinion, exaggerated to an extent they did not deserve, and that it was simply the benign graciousness of her Majesty the Queen-Empress, that conferred on him the present honour: that he would try to carry out the duties and responsibilites of his new position: that whatever he had been able to do for Petlad was due to the generous and noble support and kindness of his Highness the Gaekwar, whom he had the honour of serving: and that he owed his rise to the position he now holds to his Highness' favour and kindness. He concluded his remarks by expressing a wish that they would meet at a more joyous and cheerful time when the Dewan Bahadur would have regained sufficient strength to preside as he had wished and a prayer to God to grant him energy and opportunities to work for the Association, Petlad, and the general public. After the usual distribution of pan-gulab, the meeting was dissolved.

INDIAN GUARANTEE ASSOCIATION.

THE following is the report of the directors of the Indian Guarantee and Suretyship Association, Limited, for the year ending 31st December 1899, presented to the twenty-eight annual general meeting of shareholders, held at Oriental Buildings, Bombay, on Saturday.

During the year ending 31st December 1899, 95 proposals were made to the Company for guaranteeing sums amounting in the aggregate to Rs. 1,93,300, of which there have been accepted and completed 79, aggregating Rs. 1,74,000. On the new policies effected during the year, the annual premiums amount to Rs. 2,020-8-0. During the year 99 bonds, guaranteeing Rs. 1,23,535, have lapsed by change of employment or otherwise, without loss to the Association. There has been one claim amounting to Rs. 132-11-6 preferred during the year on account of guarantee obligations.

The Revenue of the year ending 31st December 1899, as appears from the accounts certified by the auditor, appended hereto, amounts to Rs.				13,615	11	8
To which add Balance from 1st year's account ....Rs.				8,725	6	2
Together Rs.				22,311	1	10
The expenditure, including advertisements, printing charges and license tax, &c., has been ... Rs.	4,449	4	3			
Claim ....Rs.	132	11	6			
The sum set aside on account of dividend for 1898 ....Rs.	5,000	0	0			
Add sum added to reserve fund ....Rs.	3,500	0	0			
				13,081	15	9
making a divisibe surplus of ....Rs.				9,259	2	1

Of this amount the sum of Rs. 3,000 is recommen
ed to be carried to the reserve fund, and out of t d-
balance of Rs. 6,259-2-1 the directors recommend he
payment of a dividend on the paid-up capital fo r the
year ending 31st December 1899, at the rate of 12 1-2
per cent., which will absorb Rs. 6,250, carryi ig for-
ward a balance of Rs. 9-2-1 to next year's ccount.
The directors regret to report the death of t he Asso-
ciation's secretary. Mr. D. McLauchlan Slat er's death
took place in October last. By Mr. Sla er, which
the Association has lost a zealous secret ry and one
who gave careful attention to the Comp any's affairs
as borne out by its present strong finar cial position.
The directors also regret to report th death of Mr.
W. M. Macaulay, who acted as a dire tor for several
years. The directors have appointed Mr. R. Paterson
Brown to be the Company's secret ry in succession
to the late Mr. D. McLauchlan Sl tter. One of the
directors, Mr. E.R. Smetham, and he auditor, Mr. M.
Dadina, retire, but offer them selves for re-elec-
tion. The directors have please re in placing before
the shareholders the foregoing eport, in the full con-
fidence that they will appreci ate the policy adopted
in the management of the A sociation's affairs, and
be encouraged to assist the e forts of the directors by
recommending the Associati on to the favourable con-
sideration of their friends and business connections.
Each shareholder should bear in mind that the in-
terests of the directors are identical with his own,
and that he should ende vour to promote at all times,
the welfare of the "I ndian Guarantee and Surety-
ship Association." T e directors congratulate the
shareholders on the st eady progress of the institution
in the face of increa ed competition.
The following R solutions were passed:—I. That
the statement of a count, and directors' report sub-
mitted to the me eting, be approved and passed. II.
That the sum of Rs. 3,000 be carried to the reserve
fund. III. Th t a dividend of 12 1-2 per cent. on
the paid-up ca pital for the year ending 31st Decem-
ber, 1899, be declared payable on or after the 1st
March, 1900. IV. That Mr. E. R. Smetham, be re-
elected a dir ector. V. That the auditor, Mr. M. M.
Dadina, ret iring, be re-elected.

Bracing! Refreshing! Invigorating!
ADD A LITTLE
Condy's Fluid
TO YOUR BATH.
The effect is magical.
BEWARE OF COLONIAL IMITATIONS.
INSIST ON BUYING "CONDY'S FLUID."
The following name and address should be at foot of label:—
CONDY & MITCHELL, 65, GOSWELL ROAD, LONDON, ENGLAND

Refreshing! Invigorating! ADD A LITTLE CONDY'S FLUID TO YOUR BATH.
THE EFFECT IS MAGICAL.
Beware of Colonial Imitations
Insist on buying "CONDY'S FLUID."
The following name & address should be at foot of label:
Condy & Mitchell, 65, Goswell Rd., London, Eng.

WORTH NOTICING
REPAIRS & ACCURATE ADJUSTMENTS
Of Theodolites, Nautical, Astronomical and Optical Instruments.
ELECTRO-PLATING
In all its branches has been recognised to be our specialities, and no other firm on this side is up to date able to challenge our firm in the above branches.
C. JOST & CO.,
SCIENTIFIC INSTRUMENT MAKERS AND ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS,
HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

HARMSTON'S
GRAND CIRCUS
AND
ROYAL MENAGERIE
OF PERFORMING WILD ANIMALS.
A GRAND SOUVENIR WEEK
COMMENCING
TO-NIGHT ! TO-NIGHT ! !
OUR BICYCLE COUPON WEEK.
A HANDSOME NEW HUMBER BICYCLE WILL BE GIVEN AWAY.
On SATURDAY EVENING, MARCH 3RD.
Every person visiting the Circus from Monday Evening, February 26th, on purchasing a 1, 2, 3 or 4 Rupee Ticket for the Circus Entertainment will be given a numbered Coupon, that will entitle them all to a chance of WINNING THIS HANDSOME BICYCLE. In the event of a lady winning, a Ladies' Bicycle will be presented.
GRAND SOUVENIR MATINEES
WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY AFTERNOONS.
FEBRUARY 28th and MARCH 3rd, 1900.
A Handsome GOLD and SILVER WATCH will be given away amongst the Children visiting the Circus.
Every Child entering the Circus will receive a number entitling them to
A CHANCE OF WINNING ONE OF THE WATCHES.
THURSDAY EVENING, MARCH 1ST.
Under the distinguished patronage
OF H. E. THE GOVERNOR LADY NORTHCOTE AND SUITE.
FRIDAY EVENING, MARCH 2ND.
2ND GRAND HIGH JUMPING CONTEST
FOR ALL LOCAL HORSES AND PONIES.
A HANDSOME TROPHY WILL BE GIVEN
BOX PLAN AT THE CIRCUS.
WHERE SEATS CAN BE RESERVED.
Boxes and Dress Circle Chairs.
ALSO ZENANA BOXES AND SEATS.
Open Daily from 10 to 1 o'clock, and from 4 to 6 p.m.
PRICES OF ADMISSION AS USUAL.
ROBERT LOVE, MANAGER.
COL. CHAS. B. HICKS, REPRESENTATIVE.

ANOTHER GOOD OFFER.
Rs. 50 FOR Rs. 25.
A
CLEARANCE SALE
OF
SILVER GILT WATCHES.
WE have an Excellent Collection of key wind Silver Gilt WATCHES, the lever movements of which are really FIRST CLASS, and in the ordinary way, quality for quality should sell for Rs. 50 each; but as preference is now given to Stem-wind Watches, we offer these excellent time-keepers to those who do not consider a key-wind watch inconvenient at the bargain and Clearance Price of
Rs. 25.
Complete in case with spare glass, mainspring and a guarantee for 2 years.
MARCKS & CO., LIMITED,
WATCH AND CLOCK MAKERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST,
No. 3, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

PICTURE FRAMING.
WE PAY CAREFUL ATTENTION TO THE FRAMING AND MOUNTING
OF ALL SORTS OF
PICTURES, PHOTOGRAPHS, OIL AND WATER COLOUR PAINTINGS, ENGRAVINGS, &c., &c.
A heavy stock of every description of moulding such as English Oak and gilt Black and gilt White Enamel and ornamental gilt mouldings always in hand of the Best Manufacture.
REAL-GILT FRAMES OF ANY SIZE MADE TO ORDER.
Up-country orders will be executed with perfect taste and satisfaction without extravagant expenditure if left to our own judgment.
AS REGARDS PRICES, WE DEFY COMPETITION.
P. D. KANGA & CO.,
16, CHURCH GATE STREET,
BOMBAY.

NEWSPAPER SUPPLY AGENCY,
15, BANK STREET,
THIS AGENCY SUPPLIES
THE
BOMBAY DAILY PAPERS
FOR PERUSAL IN THE
MORNING AND NOON
A MODERATE MONTHLY SUBSCRIPTION!
ALSO
HOME-PAPERS AND MAGAZINES.
Mofussil Residents are also supplied with Papers.
FOR TERMS APPLY TO
VINCENT AND COMPANY.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, FEB. 24.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols	£101 1-4	unchanged
3 per cent. Rentes	£101 1-4+1-4	
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan	£110+1-2	
3 1-2 per cent. Govt. Securities	£64 1-8=1-16	
Bar Silver in London	27 3-8	unchanged
Bar Silver in New York	59 3-4	"
Exchange on London at Paris	25·19 1-2—1	"
Exchange on London at New York	59 3-4	unchanged
Discount Bank of England 4 per cent		unchanged
Discount Short London Bills	3 7-8+1-8	
Discount Indian Bank Bills	3 3-4	unchanged
Amount paid into the Bank of England	£800,000	
Shipment of Silver to Bombay	£80,000	
Shipment of Gold to Bombay	£10,000	

EXCHANGE opened steady at—

T. T.	1-4 1-16
D. D.	3-32
3 Months' Credits	11-32
3 Months' Francs	171 3-4
30 days sight in Hongkong	142 3-4
" Shanghai	194
" Japan	148

A line of telegraphic is reported for February, 1-4 3-32d., with very little business doing otherwise.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—The market opened weak at Rs. 95 1-2 ready. Rs. 95-11 for 30th March. During the day, rates declined 1-16th in both positions closing at Rs. 95-7 1-6 and Rs. 95 5-8, at which there were buyers.

SEEDS.—Gingelly—Market firm; for red Nuggee Rs. 43-8 0 has been paid, with Rs. 40 for black Kutnee, in other qualities there is nothing.

RAPE SEED.—Market unchanged.

Yellow Guzerat	Rs. 7 0	per cwt,
Brown Delhi	Rs. 6 10	"
Brown Cawnpore	Rs. 6 8	"

LINSEED.—For ready Rs. 8-11-0 to 8-12-0. April-May, Rs. 8-9-0, buyers.

CASTOR.—Market quieter, for ready Rs. 37-8-0 to Rs. 37-12-0 per candy, April-May, Rs. 39.

In London, on Friday 43s. 1-8d. was quoted for Yellow Guzerat Rapeseed, February-March, Dunkirk, business done with tone of the market firm.

COTTON.—The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firmer. Surats dull. Manchester was steady. Total sale: 8,000 bales. Sold on speculation and for export, 500 bales. Surats nil. Imports, 13,000 bales. Middling Americans, 5 4-32 plus 3-32d. Arrivals closed steady. Good Madras Westerns 4 9-16 plus 1-8.

Mid.-Uplands in Liverpool—

Feb.	Feb.-March	March.-Apl.	May.-June	June-July.
5·2	4·63	4·60	4·53	4·50
+1-16	+1-16	+1-16	+1-16	+3-64

FREIGHTS.—Market quiet with nothing doing.

COALS.—The market remains in the same strong position and a large line is reported in Jardines, believed to be about 25,000 tons. Rs. 13-12-0 for July to December, this favorite Bengal Coal being in good demand.

COTTON in New York.—

Total week's sales	53,000 bales.
" sold on Speculation	3,000 "
" for Exports	2,000 "
" Amount forwarded to consumers	60,000 "
" Actual Exports	7,000 "
" Week's Imports	82,000 "
" Stock	660,000 "
Surats—Stock 1,000 bales actual	1,700
Afloat—American	19,000 bales.
Indian	1,000 "
Receipts at the Ports	52,000 bales.
Exports to Great Britain	11,000 "
Do to Continent	41,000 "
Mid.-Uplands	9 1-16plus3-16
Futures, month of May	8·76 plus 23
Do do August	8·86 plus 27
Week's receipts at U. S. Ports	180,000 bales.
" Exports to Great Britain	83,000 "
" France and Continent	138 000 "
Stock of Cotton at U. S. Ports	1,620,000 "
" " " Interior Ports	510,000 "

The market opened very irregular with Suttas' firmer at higher prices. Broach was quoted Rs. 262 in the morning and declined to Rs. 259 at which it closed steady. F.-G. Bengals for March are steady, Rs. 239, at which natives were buying. Mill purchases are reported to the extent of about 2,500 bales. Ready Cotton is very steady and higher rates are asked all round, while the up-country markets are considerably higher than Bombay, with the result that shippers for Europe and Japan are put quite out of the market at present high rates. S.-G. Dharwar for May has been done at Rs. 253.

Receipts of Cotton into Bombay yesterday:—

	Bales of 392 lbs.
Khandeish	688
Barsee & Nugur	329
Berar	1,933
Total Oomras	2,950
Hinghunghat	64
Dhollera	554
Broach	26
Compta & Dharwar	168
Bengals	1,068
Persian	19
American	125
Egyptian	226
Total	5,200

Summary of daily arrivals of produce into Bombay:—

Wheat	243	cwts.
Linseed	1,301	"
Rapeseed	397	"
Gingellyseed	6,980	"
Poppyseed	423	"
Groundnuts	83	"
Castorseed	3,745	"
Rice	34,789	"

LONDON, SATURDAY, FEB. 24.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols	£101 5-16+1-16
3 per cent. Rentes	£101 1-4, unchanged.
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan	£110 "
3 1-2 " Govt. Securities	£64 1-8 "
Bar Silver in London	27 7-16+1-16 "
" New York	59 3-4, unchanged.
Exchange on London at Paris	25·18 1-2—1
" New York	4·86 7-8—1-4
Discount, Bank of England at 4 per cent, unchanged.	
" Short London Bills 3 7-8 per cent	"
" Indian Bank Bills 3 3-4 per cent	"

COTTON.—The Liverpool Cotton, Market closed steady. Surats dull. Manchester was steady. Total sales 7,000 bales. Surats nil. Spot 5 6-32d. plus 1-16. Arrivals closed firm.

Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	Mar-April.	May-June.	June-July.
5·6	5·3	5·0	4·57	4·54
plus 1-16	plus 1-16	plus 1-16	plus 1-16	plus 1-16

In New York—

Receipts at the Ports	18,000 bales.
Exports to Great Britain	55,000 "
Do Continent	8,000
Mid-uplands	9 3-16 plus 1-8
Futures month of May	8·85 plus 9
Do do August	8·76 plus 10
	Bales.
Total visible supply	3,620,000
Total visible supply of which East Indian	38,000
Total Stock in London	4,000
Total Quantity in Sight	7,440,000

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, FEB. 23.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Surats dull.

Good Bhownugger	4 11-32.
The Manchester Market has been steady.	
2 3-4 per cent. Consols	101 1-4
3 per cent. Rentes	101 1-4
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling loan	110
3 1-2 per cent. Rupee paper	64 1-8
Bar Silver	27 3-8

The sum of about £800,000 has been paid into the Bank of England.

BANK OF BENGAL.

The following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 20th February, as compared with the statement of 13th February:—

LIABILITIES.	February 13. Rs.	A.	P.	February 20. Rs.	A.	P.
Capital paid-up	2,00,00,000	0	0	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	98,50,000	0	0	98,50,000	0	0
Public Deposits, &c.	1,46,87,465	6	8	1,33,78,152	4	9
Other Deposits, &c.	6,05,66,591	8	8	5,78,18,494	6	2
Bank Post Bills, &c.	2,98,297	10	0	4,90,411	8	11
Sundries	14,18,647	0	2	14,67,244	3	0
	10,69,21,001	9	6	10,30,04,302	6	10

ASSETS.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Government Securities	42,89,567	0	0	45,56,403	8	0
Other authorised Investmts.	71,70,674	0	0	75,01,694	0	0
Loans on Govt. and other authorised Securities	2,52,64,824	15	9	2,46,82,515	11	11
Accounts of Credit do.	2,16,77,068	5	5	2,14,80,839	10	9
Bills discounted, &c.	1,09,34,778	1	3	1,15,30,010	14	3
Balances with other Banks.	11,94,675	10	4	9,89,614	14	9
Bullion	4,781	8	3	4,707	8	3
Dead Stock	13,80,254	2	5	13,40,811	15	0
Stamps	9,313	0	5	8,843	8	0
Sundries	9,42,490	7	6	9,42,485	5	0
Cash, &c., at Head Office	1,41,69,862	8	11	1,16,03,235	4	10
Do. at Branches	1,98,82,698	5	3	1,83,60,090	2	1
Rs.	10,69,21,001	9	6	10,30,04,302	6	10

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

BIRTHS.

BEGBIE—February 2, Gresham rd, wife of Capt A Begbie, Indian Staff Corps, of a son.

PATON—January 29, at 33, George Square, Edinburgh, the wife of Frederick Noel Paton, of a son.

DEATH.

FELLOWES—February 2, widow of W B Fellowes, late Captain of 3rd Madras Cavalry, and daughter of late Rev W Norris, Warblington, Hants, aged 76.

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

PETIT—February 20, at Bombay, the wife of Mr. Jeejeebhoy Framjee Petit, of a daughter.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1900.

The news to hand from Lord Roberts' force does not carry matters further than Thursday last, the 22nd instant. The shelling of the enemy's laager was continued during the night of Wednesday. On Thursday, it became intermittent, doubtless through the ammunition running short. As a large supply column had come up, that deficiency is doubtless made good. It was on Tuesday, the 20th that Cronje had asked for an armistice to bury the dead, a request refused by Lord Kitchener, who informed him that he must either fight to the finish or surrender. A telegram to a Calcutta contemporary, stating that Cronje thereupon agreed to surrender, but subsequently sent a message saying that he would fight to the death, is open to doubt. Cronje is undoubtedly a Commander who knows his own mind. He must have known that it was quite possible for him to continue the fight for at least another forty-eight hours, and perhaps more. He probably was aware that reinforcements were coming from the Transvaal and from Natal. Lord Roberts on Tuesday reported that some prisoners taken by French's column, which was heading off the Boers on the east, stated that they had arrived from Ladysmith a couple of days before, that is to say on Sunday week. This bears out the report from Ladysmith, that numbers of Boers were trekking, apparently to oppose Roberts's advance. On the 22nd it was reported at Paardeberg that a force of 2,000 Boers were operating to the northward. Whatever hopes may have been built by Cronje and his army in the "death-trap" in the bed of the Modder River, on the possibility of the arrival of reinforcements, it remains inexplicable how they survived a well-nigh continuous bombardment, lasting from Sunday to Thursday, and continued even at night. After the refusal of the armistice the naval guns and howitzers were moved up to within a thousand yards of Cronje's laager, to concentrate their fire over an area a mile square. How the remnant of the 8,000 men supposed to be in this hopeless position, have held out under such a *feu d' enfer*, passes comprehension. Another problem is, how a force so situated, surrounded on all sides, and arrested in its flight, could have food and ammunition to sustain such a contest. It may be that the position was not really such a death-trap as it appeared to be. The fact that on Sunday week the flying enemy was able to sustain and defeat a combined assault, and keep up such a terrible fire that the British infantry had no recourse but to lie down, remaining powerless the whole day, shows that the strength of the force under Cronje was greater than was realised when General Kelly-Kenny decided to attack him.

From General Buller we only know that he has been engaged in such continuous fighting that he is unable to send the list of the casualties in his rank-and-file. So far as it appears this desultory fighting, which has as usual totalled up heavily against the officers, has had no substantial result, except in so far as it drove across the river, the Boers still lingering south of the Tugela. Fierce fighting was expected at Colenso, which a previous telegram told us was occupied by General Hart without any serious resistance. The latest information tells us that the Boers occupy high ridges near Nelthorpe, opposing Sir Redvers Buller's advance with their heavy artillery. It is added that his advance is slow, whence it may be inferred that Joubert's force is still sufficiently strong to block the road to Ladysmith. The bombardment of that much tried town and camp has been resumed with greater vigour than before.

The report of the Railway Commission appointed by the Government of India last September, to consider the Bombay Railway Docks Scheme, was issued to the press on Saturday. It is highly creditable to the Commissioners—Sir A. Trevor, Mr. F. R. Upcott, the Hon. Allan Arthur, and their able secretary, Mr. W. H. K. Howard—that the inquiry followed in November so promptly on the appointment, and the report sent in to Government on the 8th February. The Bombay public will be pleased to learn that this comprehensive scheme, which not only provides additional facilities for the trade of the port, but will open up the northern suburbs of the Island to the overcrowded population of the city, is entirely approved in the report, which urges the importance of carrying it through without further delay. It is more than four years since we gave the outline of the scheme, and dwelt on the desirability of a railway along the east of the Island to give ready access to the docks and at the same time open up the extensive property of the Port Trust, known as the Mazagon Estate, so as to give relief to the congested Native Town. The scheme, while meeting with strong support in many quarters, encountered much criticism not wholly disinterested. The G. I. P. Railway Company dreaded the loss of some small portion of its local traffic and was understood to meditate an application of the competitive methods by which the Portuguese Railway and the port of Marmagao have been deprived of their sea-borne trade with this city, grain and other produce being brought at almost nominal charges over hundreds of miles of railway to put the foreigner's nose out of joint. Sir Arthur Trevor, in opening the proceedings on the 13th November last, mentioned the interesting fact that they were experimental in character, being the first application of the principle that evidence should be taken locally by a commission or committee of the Railway Conference, to assist the Government of India in guaging the strength and general tendency of public feeling and opinion and to give the fullest opportunity to all likely to be affected, of stating their views before any decision was arrived at. Twenty-three representatives of local opinion appeared before the Committee and explained their views—often conflicting—very fully. The first witness was the Hon. Mr. C. T. Burke, who gave an outline of the amended scheme, providing, amongst other modifications, for the construction and working of the railway by the G. I. P. Company. In his view it is immaterial whether the railway provide the funds, or whether the thirty-five lakhs required should be raised by the Trust on debentures, bearing interest at 4 per cent. It was explained that the money could be obtained at 2 3-4 per cent. if the Trust were allowed to raise the money in London. Mr. Upcott asked the suggestive question, whether, if the Port Trust Scheme were carried out against the wishes of the G. I. P. Railway, that Company was in a position to render the profits of the line somewhat nugatory. The Chairman of the Trust answered in the affirmative, saying it could unquestionably affect the revenue of the Trust by reducing traffic rates against it. Mr. Burke expressed the hope, that as the G. I. P. R. is about to be taken over by the State, Government will make provision that no such traffic rates should be levied to the injury of the branch line.

The principal points of the scheme are, first, the provision of adequate accommodation for the grain and seed trade at Wari Bunder, secondly, provision for the removal of the cotton trade from Colaba to Mazagon, thirdly, the improvement of the Port Trust property north of Wari Bunder, now cut off from direct communication with the rest of the Port Trust property by the G. I. P., and, fourthly, the opening out of the northern suburbs of Bombay. "We are of opinion," says the Commission, "that all four of these objects are of great importance. The first three are considerations which primarily affect the trade of the Port and the financial position of the Trust, and we consider that the construction of the proposed line is an essential preliminary to the adoption of any adequate measures for the removal of very real drawbacks and difficulties, both present and prospective." The Commission further consider that the proposals of the Trust regarding the grain and cotton trades would be in the interest of the general traffic and sanitation of the city, and will also be to the advantage of the traders themselves. It is to be noted that nearly all of the witnesses who regard with some doubt the advantages the trade might derive from the changes contemplated, acknowledge that in the general interest of the city they should be made. The carriage of cotton by bullock-carts at present involves the passing to and fro through some eight miles of the city's streets of 14,000 carts, drawn by 28,000 bullocks. As there are only two mills in Colaba, and the greater part of the cotton, amounting to 150,000 bales, has to be carried to Colaba, it would be an important gain to the cleanliness of the streets and the general sanitation of the city if this bullock traffic were greatly reduced. Mr. Bomanjee D. Petit estimates the saving in cart hire to the mill-owners by having the cotton market within easy distance of the mills at Rs. 60,000 a year. Mr. F. W. Bickel, of the firm of Messrs. Volkart Brothers, made a good point when he said that the scheme should have been put forward, not as specially benefiting trade, but as necessary and desirable "for various reasons of a general and public nature." This witness admitted that it would be a distinct advantage to the trade if the scheme would accomplish all that was expected from it. But this he seemed to doubt. In his view, it would be necessary, in the busy season, to interchange traffic between warehouse and warehouse, amounting to 6,000 tons a day, which would involve 8,000 bullock-carts crossing and recrossing three railway sidings, thus blocking and delaying the goods trains. Mr. H. Gill, who decidedly favours the scheme and holds that it ought to be carried out at once and completely, also had misgivings as to the possibility of railway waggons doing what can now be done by carts on the Cotton Green, where on his ground, he can weigh out cotton to three buyers, and receive cotton at the same time from two railways. This is done easily with bullock-carts, which can go in and out without having to follow any fixed track. Mr. Burke and Mr. Dumayne saw no difficulty whatever in doing all that was required, seeing that in the docks fourteen or sixteen steamers are all loading or unloading at the same time. It is not proposed to dispense wholly with the bullock cart. It will be used when the railway waggons—each of which carries as much as thirteen carts—will not serve.

The Native grain merchants, represented by a deputation from the Merchants' Association, object to the removal of the grain trade from Mandvie and the Native Town generally, to Wari Bunder. They contend that it is far more economical for the merchant and his family to live in the same building in which the grain is stored, and with the labourers close at hand. Merchants deal not only in grain, but in drugs and spices, which the small dealers come and buy to retail in their shops. Native dealers do not live in Mazagon, and it would be inconvenient and expensive for them to go and come to so distant a quarter. An additional plea was that it is the Native custom to collect all outstandings after six o'clock in the evening, but that could not be done if the servants had to go long distances instead of being near the centre of the Native Town. The Chairman of the Grain Merchants' Association stated very frankly that they have great powers of combination. Mr. Gill explained that Native dealers object to the change on the ground that the proposed site is very hot and unhealthy, whereas Colaba is cool and healthy. The cotton trade is divided pretty equally between the exporters and the mills. The mill-owners desire the change to Mazagon, which would bring the cotton nearer to them. The exporters would probably not be against the change, if it was thoroughly well done, and a cotton press erected at the new site. Vested interests of course disapprove the proposal to transfer the cotton trade from Colaba where godowns have been built at an outlay, according to one estimate, of a hundred lakhs. It is argued that these buildings would become valueless, being unfit for any other purpose and that the Port Trust would be the loser, as the tenants would no longer be able to pay the heavy ground-rents. The reply is that the land would become more valuable than ever as sites for residential buildings, and that many of the leases are nearly run out. Moreover, the insurance agents view these vast buildings, not originally designed for the storage of cotton, as highly dangerous. Mr. D. Lindsay said the insurance agents had to compel improvements by raising the rates on the old cotton presses and mills converted into godowns. The owners have built walls to reduce the size, but they are still too large, and the insurance offices would be glad to see the cotton trade removed to Bori Bunder. The Commissioners are of opinion that when the new line has been constructed, the Port Trust will be able to provide the storage, warehouses and shipment sidings required for the benefit of the trade of the city, and at the same time make large areas of building land accessible, thus affording relief from the overcrowding which is one of the chief difficulties encountered in the battle with the plague.

Our Calcutta correspondent is authorised to contradict the reported preparations for a countermove on the North-West frontier, to which we referred in our Saturday's issue. It is not true that the Second Army Corps has been ordered to stand prepared to move to the frontier, and it is not true that a cavalry force is proceeding thither. Our correspondent does not appear to have been authorised to contradict the statement that officers proceeding Home on leave have been ordered to stand fast until further orders. But he informs us that it is true that a solitary Russian cruiser has appeared at the entrance of the Persian Gulf—a piece of news published by a contemporary on Saturday. As a matter of fact the cruiser in question made its not unexpected appearance in those waters shortly after certain German engineers arrived six weeks since at Koheit to select a site for the terminus of the railway from Angora to the Gulf via Bagdad, for which a German syndicate has obtained a concession. The advent of the cruiser was not unexpected, for the sufficient reason that the intention of the Russian Admiralty to send her to the Persian Gulf was announced beforehand—an announcement that may or may not have been a determining cause of the order to two British cruisers to proceed to the same destination. With respect to the official disclaimer of preparations for a countermove to Russia on the North-West frontier there can be no doubt that it will be received throughout India with satisfaction, and will do much to allay the growing alarm. Unfortunately the announcement of the various concentrations of Russian troops at Kushk and along the Afghan frontier was not confirmed by the Secretary of State, who has informed the House of Commons that information from various sources establishes the fact that Russia has been largely increasing her forces in Central Asia. That being the case the rumours of the intention to take military precautions on our frontier may be regarded as due to that "intelligent anticipation of events before they occur," which though it has been recognised to be a characteristic of well-informed journalism, is denied to Governments. In this connection it is to be noted that the correspondent of the "Standard" at Vienna telegraphed on the 8th instant that he had learned from a trustworthy Russian source that the movement of troops from the Caucasus to the Afghan frontier would be continued and possibly on a larger scale than hitherto. It is comforting to know that, notwithstanding these military movements, the Czar's intentions are eminently pacific.

In view of the grave illness of Sir William Lockhart, who has been lying seriously ill and cannot be moved from Calcutta for some weeks, with what is understood to be gout at the heart, it may be interesting to notice, who are the next in the running for the coveted post of Commander-in-Chief in India. It is no secret that Lord Kitchener of Khartoum would have been willing, if he could have been spared after his triumphs in the Soudan, to accept one of the Lieutenant-Generalships in India with a view to ultimately succeeding Sir William Lockhart. Destiny has since carried him elsewhere. The usual practice is to select as Commander-in-Chief, some one, who has already served in some important capacity in India. Turning to the gradation list of Lieutenant-Generals serving in India, the names of Sir Robert Low and Sir Power Palmer occupy the two senior places. Their claims will carry great weight. Both have a distinguished record of field service, beginning with the Mutiny and extending through most of the principal campaigns which have since taken place. Sir Robert Low's principal command in the field was in 1895, when he was in charge of the Chitral Relief Force and fought the first battle of the Malakand. Sir Power Palmer will be chiefly remembered as the officer specially selected by the present Commander-in-Chief in 1897 to defend the long vulnerable line of communications in the Tirah Campaign. In the event of a temporary vacancy occurring, the officiating appointment would go to Sir Robert Low as the senior Lieutenant-General commanding. This contingency, however, is unlikely to arise, the Commander-in-Chief in India being unable to continue to hold his appointment when invalided.

In another column we publish an account of the trials of H. M. S. Highflyer, the new flagship of the East India Squadron, which will take the place of H. M. S. Eclipse in a few weeks. The Highflyer, which has been built at the Fairfield yard, in length, beam and displacement is practically the same as the Eclipse, though somewhat different in outward appearance, armament and speed. She carries eleven six-inch quick-firing guns against five of the Eclipse and can steam two knots more quickly on natural draft. She has larger heating surface, has twin-screws and three funnels fore and aft. What makes the account of the trials the more interesting is that the vessel has been run against H. M. S. Minerva, a twin-ship of the present flagship Eclipse. The points on which the new ship surpasses her predecessor are thus made more manifest. The Highflyer, when the mail left, was undergoing repairs to the crank-shafts of her condensing engines and taking in stores prior to setting out for Bombay. We hear from Home that H. M. S. Sappho, a twin-screw twenty-knot cruiser, is being fitted for East Indian waters and will probably relieve the Melpomene when that cruiser goes out of commission next month.

The final official memorandum on the Cotton Crop is now published. The Berar, Hyderabad and Central Provinces crops are put down as less than one-third of the average, a very sorry outlook.

The arrangements for the Viceregal tour in Assam are now complete. Lord and Lady Curzon leave Calcutta on the night of March 2nd, reaching Goalundo on 3rd, where they embark on the steamer Buzzard, proceeding direct to Dibrugarh. The party will visit Tezpur and Gauhati on the return journey. The party will consist of their Excellencies the Viceroy and Lady Curzon, Sir W. Cunigham, Mr. W. Lawrence, Captain Baring, Colonel Fenn, and Captains Baker Carr and Campbell, A.-D.-C's. The Viceroy will reach Calcutta on the evening of March 15th Lady Curzon will branch off and go to Darjeeling, eventually returning to Calcutta on March 26th, Colonel Fenn, R. A. M. C., and Captain Wilkinson, A.-D.-C., will accompany her Excellency to Darjeeling.

Brigadier-General Ventris, commanding the Bombay District, accompanied by a Staff Officer, will proceed to-morrow instant from Bombay to Bhuj on inspection duty, returning to Bombay again on the 6th proximo. During the absence of the General Officer Commanding from Bombay the Command of the Bombay Garrison will devolve upon Lieutenant-Colonel T. H. Mackenzie, 2nd Bombay Grenadiers, the next Senior Officer in the Garrison.

The Gujerat Cup Pigsticking Meeting has to be abondoned this year on account of the famine.

Amongst the passengers who proceeded to Europe on Saturday afternoon by the P. and O. Company's mail steamer Arabia were Sir T. C. Plowden, Resident of Hyderabad; Sir Tatton Sykes, the Hon'ble Mr. P. M. Thesiger, and others.

The Clan Line s.s. Clan MacKenzie, Captain R. K. Cowie, arrived in harbour, on Sunday morning, from Liverpool. The Captain reports that during the voyage three deaths occurred amongst the native crew, supposed to be from pneumonia. The vessel has been kept under quarantine by order of the Health Officer of the port.

At the Bombay High Court on Saturday, the Hon. Mr. Justice Tyebjee commenced the hearing of a suit, in which Mr. W. A. Chambers, editor and proprietor of the "Champion," a weekly newspaper, sues to recover Rs. 10,000 as damages for alleged defamation by Mr. Kaikhosru Nowrojee Kabrajee, editor, Mr. Merwanjee Furdonjee Murzban, proprietor and publisher, and Eduljee Maneckjee Watcha, the printer of the "Rast Goftar" newspaper. The plaintiff stated that in the defendants' paper of the 16th July last there appeared in the English columns thereof an article entitled the "Champion"; in the same issue, there appeared in the English columns, under the heading of "Before Too Late," an article purporting to have been furnished by a correspondent; and the plaintiff charged that both the articles were malicious and defamatory of him. The defendants denied that the articles in question were malicious and defamatory; and denied that the words complained of were capable of the meanings and inuendo suggested by the plaintiff; and argued that the words were fair and bona fide comments on matters of public interest, and were published bona fide for the benefit of the public and without any malice towards the plaintiff. It was further urged that the comments were fair comments, justified by repeated attacks upon Government and its officials contained in previous issues of the plaintiff's paper. Further hearing of the case will come on this morning.

The usual departmental estimates in connection with the Budget were sent in to the Government of India in the Financial Department at the end of last month, and the final drafting of the annual statement will shortly be begun. But for the enormous famine expenditure Mr. Dawkins' budget would have shown a big surplus for the current year, with a further surplus for 1900-01, as under the heads of exchange, opium and railways the actuals far exceed the estimates.

The number of persons on the relief lists in the various famine areas now exceeds four millions. The largest increase during the past week was in Bombay: it amounted to 50,000. There was an increase also in most Native States. It is expected that the list in the Central Provinces will soon grow larger when the current harvesting operations have been completed. The season report shows rain in the submontane districts of the Punjab, and thunderstorms in many districts of Bengal.

The receipts of the University of Madras in 1898-99 exclusive of the Government securities purchased, amounted to Rs. 2,03,425-1-8 against Rs. 2,03,786-14-7 in 1897-98. The expenditure during the year, exclusive of that incurred for the purchase of Government securities, aggregated Rs. 1,80,103-3-3, against Rs. 1,65,030-2-2 in 1897-98. The increase is due mainly to the remuneration of certain Examiners for 1807-98 having been paid during 1898-99. The balance in Government securities at the close of the year stood at Rs. 2,90,900.

The Ganjam District appears to be badly off for roads, for to get from Russelkonda to Surada, a distance of 19 miles, a cart has to travel 46 miles. Government has now sanctioned Rs. 97,000 for a direct road, but it is only to be built as a famine-relief work, some time in the distant future.

The Indian Polo Association at the meeting at Meerut, on Thursday, adopted the Bangalore Committee's rules, with certain slight modifications.

The latest official estimate of the Burma rice crop, dated February 10th, puts the surplus available for export at 2,062,000 tons of cargo rice, equivalent to 34,949,152 cwts. of cleaned rice.

Colonel Aldworth of the Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry, who is among the killed in the fighting on the Modder River, served with distinction in both the Chitral and Tirah Campaigns, serving as D. A. A.-G. with the 2nd Brigade on the latter occasion.

Thirty four fresh cases of plague and 37 deaths were recorded in Calcutta on Thursday, the Jorabagan section reporting 13 cases and 14 deaths. The total mortality was 102, against a quinquennial average of 69. Since the 14th April, 1898, 3,313 persons have died of plague in Calcutta.

The portion of the Plague Commission's report dealing with inoculation by Professor Haffkine's serum is published by the Government of India with a resolution calling attention to the advantages of inoculation, and strongly recommending it to the population of all plague infected or plague endangered localities.

The final tie of the Inter-Regimental Polo Tournament was played et Meerut on Friday afternoon between the 4th Hussars and the Rifle Brigade. The game was very keenly contested and the issue was in doubt almost to the end, but the Hussars appeared to tire more quickly than their opponents who played with great dash all through and eventually secured the trophy by five goals two subsidiaries to two goals three subsidiaries.

The Famine Relief Fund in growing rapidly, the Calcutta subscriptions alone now exceeding six lakhs of rupees. The Mansion House Fund according to latest reports stands at £78,000, and the Lord Mayor already remitted 9 lakhs to the Central Executive Committeee. A Special Lancashire Fund has been opened at Manchester. A sum of Rs. 50,000 is being sent as a first instalment of relief from the fund to Bombay.

Mr. J. J. Platel, Special Magistrate appointed by the Government to try the "Birsaites," or the follower of Birsa Bhugwan, opened his court within the precincts of the Ranchi Jail on Wednesday. The authorities have been in some doubt as to whether there is sufficient evidence to connect Birsa directly with recent events. It is, therefore, in contemplation to prosecute him on charges of desecrating and breaking Hindoo idols in a temple within the Chutia Fort. This took place some years ago, but at the time Birsa is said to have made good his escape.

The Council of the United Services College, Westward Hoe, offer twelve Exhibitions at their School, of the total value of Five Hundred Pounds (£500) per annum, to be awarded in such amounts as individual cases seem to require, in aid of the education of the sons of officers of the Navy and Army (including every Corps, whether British or Colonial, permanent or temporay, in the South African Field Force) who may either be killed in action or die on active service. This offer is retrospective as regards sons of officers killed in action or who have died on active service in India and Africa during the past five years, i.e., since 1st January, 1895. No Exhibition will be of less value than £30 per annum.

The Maharaja of Kuch Behar's first shoot commenced on the 10th instant and broke up on the 19th, when several guests including the ladies, returned. The bag consisted of one tiger, a leopard, five bears, several deer and a lot of small game. The party had bad luck as no less than five tigers managed to get away. The party consisted of the Maharaja, the Maharani and Rajkumari, Mr. and Mrs. Colvin, Colonel and Mrs. Hawkins, Major Colvin, Miss Maclean, Lords Hyde and Stavordale, Sir Henry Tichborne, Captain Baker Carr, A.-D.-C., Mr. Hare, Dr. James and the Maharaja's Staff. The prospects for the next shoot in Assam are very good as the country over which the party will go has been scarcely touched, and the camp will not probably break up before the 10th March. Lord Hyde, Mr. Hare, Dr. James and Lord Stavordale have gone to the second camp at Palgaon in Assam.

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS.

THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

CRONJE'S POSITION DESPERATE.

LORD ROBERTS REPULSES ATTEMPTS TO RELIEVE HIM.

BULLER SIX MILES FROM LADYSMITH.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, FEB. 25, 4 P.M.

Telegrams from the Cape dated Friday show that Cronje's position has become desperate. Lord Roberts having easily repulsed successive relief commandos, killing, wounding and capturing many Boers.

On Friday Sir Redvers Buller was six miles from Ladysmith, several Boer camps being captured.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

CRONJE'S POSITION.

BRITISH DRAWING CLOSER.

LONDON, FEB. 25.

Reuter's correspondent, wiring from Paardeberg on the 23rd, says that the British are gradually drawing closer to Cronje's laager.

The Shropshires who were entrenched in the bed of the river and had been under a galling fire since Sunday made a dash and got 200 yards closer on Wednesday night and entrenched themselves all night, when the Gordons relieved them—crawling on their stomachs over the Shropshires.

OUR ARTILLERY IN DOMINATING POSITION.

Our Artillery dominates the sloping ascents from the river and the seizure of the kopje from which reinforcements were drawn on the 21st should ensure the repulse of all reinforcements from eastwards.

CRONJE WILLING TO SURRENDER BUT YOUNG TRANSVAALERS REFUSE.

Deserters from the Boers state that Cronje is willing to surrender but that the Young Transvaalers refuse.

ROBERTS' OFFER OF SAFE CONDUCT FOR WOMEN AND CHILDREN REFUSED.

Lord Roberts has offered safe conduct for women and children and the loan of doctors and medicine, but the offer has been curtly refused.

BULLER REPORTED BY BOERS TO HAVE BEEN REPULSED.

A Boer despatch states that General Buller was repulsed on the 22nd and 23rd with severe loss after heavy fighting.

DESPATCH FROM LORD ROBERTS.

LONDON, FEB. 25.

A despatch from Lord Roberts, dated Paardeberg 24th, states that strong parties of Boers from Natal yesterday attacked our outposts and lost a good many in killed and wounded, besides 100 prisoners, including a commandant and three field cornets.

Our loss was nine killed and 29 wounded, the latter including Captain Marriott of the Buffs, Captain Pearson, Lieut. Wardle and Lieut. Gunthorpe of the Yorkshires.

Our losses on the 21st and 22nd inst. were fourteen wounded, including Captain Pratt, of the Scottish Borderers.

THE FIGHTING AT PAARDEBERG.

LONDON, FEB. 24.

Reuter, wiring from Paardeberg on the 22nd, says the shelling of Cronje's laager was continued last night and has been intermittent to-day.

A large supply column, he says, has reached us.

It is reported that 2,000 Boers are operating to the northward of us.

General French has captured 105 more prisoners.

FURTHER CASUALTIES.

Our casualties at Klip-kraal on the 16th were—

WOUNDED.

Captain Trevor, the Buffs.
Lieut Shipway, Glosters.
Colonel McDonnell. Royal Artillery, and 25 men.

Casualties at Koodoosberg on 17th were—

WOUNDED.

Captain Kirk, Argylls.
Lieut Cavendish, 9th Lancers, and 50 men.

MORE CASUALTIES FROM BULLER.

LONDON, FEB. 24.

General Buller reports that three officers were killed and 14 wounded, including General Wynne, on the 22nd instant. He adds that the continuous fighting prevents him sending the list of casualties among the men.

The following are the names of the officers :—

KILLED.

Lieutenant Hon. E. Cathcart, King Royal Rifles.
Lieutenant Coe, Lancasters.
Lieutenant N. Parker, Lancasters.

WOUNDED.

Major Yeatherd, Lancasters.
Lieutenant Martin, Lancasters.
Lieutenant Davidson, Lancasters.
Lieutenant R. Parker, Lancasters.
Colonel Harris, East Surreys.
Major Smith, East Surreys.
Major Treeby, East Surreys.
Captain Goren, South Lancasters.
Lieut. Cane, South Lancashires.
Lieut. Vaughan, Devons.
Lieut. Hastie, West Surreys.
Lieut. Blundell, King's Royal Rifles.
Lieut. C. Baker-Carr, Rifle Brigade.

BOERS OPPOSING GENERAL BULLER'S ADVANCE.

LONDON, FEB. 24.

The Boers occupy high ridges near Nelthorpe and are opposing General Buller's advance with their big guns.

His advance is slow.

THE BRITISH LOSS AT PAARDEBERG.

The British loss in killed at Paardeberg last Sunday was 146.

MORE TROOPS FOR THE CAPE.

Four transports with 4,300 men sailed for the Cape, yesterday.

THE SUNDAY'S FIGHT AT KOODOOSRAND.

STORMING CRONJE'S POSITION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, FEB. 25.

The London correspondent of the "Pioneer" wires:—Vivid descriptions are arriving from correspondents at the front of the fighting at Koodoosrand Drift. The struggle began with the arrival of General Kelly-Kenny's Division on Sunday morning when the Boers commenced out-spanning the mounted infantry and forced the rear-guard against the main body, others manœuvring in the meantime on the north bank. The infantry seized the drifts at either end of the position, with the result of enclosing the enemy in loop of the river about a mile square. Finally the Highlanders took the left, General Knox the right and centre, while Smith-Dorrien, with the Canadians, crossed Paardeberg Drift and took up a position on the north. The fighting lasted from day-break till late at night, when it was continued by the blaze of the burning wagons. Dreadful heat prevailed, causing terrible thirst which, however, was allayed by a thunderstorm. The ground was in places open and our losses were heavy, although the men continued prone throughout. A gallant attempt to pierce the laager failed. The enemy occupied a kopje on the southern bank running to the water's edge and cutting us in two, and they plied their few guns desperately. It was impossible to dislodge them. We therefore relied on bombardment only. Lord Kitchener confirmed this on arriving on Sunday. On Monday, at midday, General French and Lord Roberts arrived.

CRONJE APPLIED FOR AN ARMISTICE

and this was refused. Cronje reported that the refusal was inhuman and he had no course left but to surrender. Lord Kitchener proceeded to arrange for an interview when a message arrived that there had been a mistake. Cronje would fight to death. Lord Kitchener decided to dispose of his batteries thus: 18th, 62nd and 75th Field Batteries and two Naval 12-pounders exactly opposite the laager to the southwards, while the 65th Howitzer Batteries and the 76th, 81st and 82nd Field Batteries and three Naval 487 guns enfiladed the north bank. A fearful rain of shells followed, riddling every bush and cranny exploding waggons and causing fearful loss among the enemy, who in hidding in the muddy river bed were enveloped by a green cloud of lyddite smoke from shells fired by big naval guns at 1,000 yards and dealt a terrific destruction. Soon after daybreak on Tuesday a few hasty entrenchments were demolished on which the Boers had been working strenuously all night. The accounts conclude with a peaceful picture of the scene of battle on Tuesday night, men sleeping where they fought and not a sound to be heard except the crackling of the embers of the enemy's blazing waggons.

Boer reinforcements arrived, but General French had expected them, and a body of 500 were routed, 105 being taken prisoners.

Many had been hurried up from Ladysmith two days ago. A few also deserted the laager. The latter declared that they were thoroughly sickened and had vainly urged Cronje to surrender.

GENERAL BULLER'S CAUTIOUS ADVANCE

BOMBARDMENT OF LADYSMITH.

NO GENERAL RETIREMENT OF THE BOERS.

General Buller's fighting on Monday and Tuesday was mainly a rear-guard action. Hlangwane and Monte Cristo Hills were occupied, but it was impossible to dislodge 500 of the enemy from the wooded kopjes to the north, or even to decide whether the enemy were actually retreating. Thorny croft's Horse and part of Warren's Division crossed Colenso Drift on Wednesdey and contented themselves with musketry and shelling practice.

The advance was cautious, the presence of big guns with the enemy showing that no general retirement had taken place. The Durhams crossed on Wednesday and occupied Fort Wylie. The Naval guns have been shelling the woods upon Grobler's Kloof. The Boer laagers surrounding Ladysmith can be clearly observed and the bombardment has been keener lately. Town pickets have captured three German spies bearing Red Cross badges.

CRONJE "WILL FIGHT TO THE DEATH."

CALCUTTA, FEB. 24.

A large number of bhistis are being collected from all parts of India to supply water to the troops in South Africa.

An "Indian Daily News" cablegram, dated London, 23rd instant, says that after Lord Kitchener's refusal of an armistice Cronje agreed to surrender, but later sent a message to say that he would fight to the death.

General Hector Macdonald's wound is in his foot.

The Ladysmith casualties include :—Died of disease—1st Gloucestershire, Color-Sergeant Plunard, Lance-Corporal C. Stainer, 2nd King's Royal Rifles, Private S. Iggledon.

The progress of the war is being followed very closely by the Amir of Kabul among other personages, says the *Pioneer* :—His Highness, as a veteran soldier who once led armies in the field, being deeply interested in the campaign against the Boers. He has caused to be organised a special service of runners who carry to Kabul copies of Reuter's telegrams issued daily at Peshawar, and in addition to this he has translation sent to him of war news appearing in the English and Indian newspapars. Although he is quite free with criticism of the mistakes of our Generals and the conduct of the war before Lord Roberts' appearance on the scene, he makes no secret of his admiration for the national spirit, and repeatedly states in public durbar that he has not the slightest doubt of the ultimate result. Whatever misgivings Abdur Rahman may have on the score of Russian movements in the Kushk Valley, he believes apparently in the capacity of England to defend her South African Empire. On the road to Kabul, too, the tribesmen seem to be much of the same opinion as the Amir. A correspondent well placed to form a judgment states that it is surprising how very strongly Mussalman feeling in the Punjab and along the Peshawar frontier is in favour of the British arms. Prayers for our success are so common, both in mosques and at private gatherings, as to excite no notice as being anything extraordinary. The Afridis in particular are keen to be employed "against the enemy," though they can have only the vaguest idea of the Boer and the country in which the fighting is taking place. It is sufficient for them that a huge British army is in the field, that battles are being fought almost daily, and that the war promises to be a long one. Malik Yar Mahomed Khan, Chief of the Malikdin section of the Afridis, wrote recently to Peshawar offering 2,000 picked volunteers for active service, and many transborder men have told our officers that if Government cannot send regular troops, they themselves could raise any number of tribesmen, all anxious to go to the war. There is no mistaking the feeling that is abroad : the warlike instincts of the Pathan clans have been stirred, and this time it is not against the British Raj, but against its enemies. It is a health sign as showing that in the Khyber districts at any rate the border campaign of 1897-98 has left no bad blood behind.

A remarkable letter has been published at Capetown from a loyal Basuto chief, in which the writer anticipates Lord Roberts's tactics. In his own quaint style he writes :—"I am grieved to hear of the brave Englishmen losing so many lives unnecessarily. I am only a native, but I know the Boers. Let General Gatacre watch them at Stormberg, and then march another army towards Bloemfontein. Then the Boers will say, 'What now? Are the English getting behind us, or are they marching to Bloemfontein?' Then they will leave to defend their homes, and the Boers in Natal will begin to shake. One day their camps will be found empty. The Boers love their wives, their children, and their sheep, and will go to their support. Why do the English drive straight against the Boer fastnesses? A wild cat in a hole tears the bull-dog's nose. Watch the hole, and get in behind."

Mr. Stead and others of his kidney, remarks the *Pioneer*, will no doubt make the most of Lord Kitchener's refusal to grant Cronje an armistice, or rather a suspension of arms, to use the phrase more proper to the occasion ; but to do anything else would merely have been to play the Boer General's game. The law of nations regarding an armistice is quite clearly laid down by Hall in his "International Law :" As neither belligerent can be supposed, in making such agreements, to be willing to prejudice his own military position, it is implied in them that all things shall remain within the space and between the forces affected as nearly as possible in the condition in which they were at the moment when the compact was made, except in so far as causes many operate which are independent of the state of things brought about by the previous operations. The effect is therefore not only to put a stop to all directly offensive acts, but to interdict all acts tending to strengthen a belligerent which the enemy apart from the agreement would have been in a position to hinder." But these conditions, it is plain, could not possibly be guaranteed by Cronje when he asked for an armistice on Tuesday last. On the contrary he knew, and there can be little doubt that his request was inspired by his knowledge, that reinforcements were hastening up from Natal and Cape Colony which might materially alter the relative position of the opposing forces. To gain time was the Boer General's best tactics : and precisely for that reason the request was one which the British General could not possibly grant.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

THE NAVY ESTIMATES.

LONDON, FEB. 23.

The British Navy Estimates show an increase of about one million, which is chiefly due to an increase in the personnel of 4,240 men, and also to special expenses connected with warships.

Seventeeen battleships and twenty cruisers are being constructed and thirty-nine others are to have new guns.

Wireless telegraphy is also being provided.

DISSATISFACTION WITH THE NAVAL ESTIMATES.

Several newspapers are dissatisfied with the Naval Estimates, which they consider inadequate.

QUICK-FIRING ATTACHMENT FOR ARTILLERY IN INDIA.

Lord George Hamilton, replying to a question in the Commons as to what pattern quick-firing attachment for Artillery in India would be adopted, said it was receiving careful consideration. Meanwhile all improvements are being tested.

RUSSIAN AND INDIAN RAILWAYS.

A "Pioneer" telegram says:—Replying to a question in the House of Commons by Mr. J. M. Maclean, Lord George Hamilton discouraged the idea of appointing a committee to discuss the subject of connecting Russian and Indian railways. The Amir's consent would be requisite, he pointed out, and no useful purpose was to be served.

THE WATERLOO CUP.

LONDON, FEB. 23.

In the coursing match for the Waterloo Cup Fearless Footsteps beat Lavishly Clothed.

THE MAIL.

LONDON, FEB. 23.

The Bombay Mail of the 10th instant arrived at Brindisi yesterday.

THE RUMOURED COUNTERMOVE AGAINST RUSSIA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEB. 24.

I am authorised to contradict the report on the subject of preparations on the part of the Government of India for a countermove against Russia on the North-West Frontier. It is not true that the Second Army Corps has been ordered to stand prepared to move to the frontier. Neither is it true that a cavalry force is proceeding thither.

It is true, however, that a solitary Russian cruiser has appeared at the entrance of the Persian Gulf.

THE FAMINE FUND.

The Calcutta list of subscriptions to the Famine fund now amounts to six lakhs of rupees.

THE PRESIDENCY ATHLETIC MEETING.

CALCUTTA, FEB. 25.

The Presidency Athletic Meeting opened yesterday There was a great gathering. The weather was fine The Army Championship was won in fine form by the Black Watch, with 50 points ; the Cheshires, with 16 points, were second, and the Queens, with 15 points, third. The Native Army Championship was won by the Central India Horse with 40 points, the 8th Madras Infantry, with 29 points, were second. The Amateur Hundred Yards was won for the seventh time in succession by Mr. Norman Pritchard, who thereby secured the Championship Shield, Mr. Deefholts second, and Mr. Sullivan third. Time, 10 1-5 secs. The Army Championship, 100 yards, was won by Lance-Corporal Lees, North Staffords, Private Sharpe, Black Watch, second, and Lance-Corporal Thacker, Hampshires, third. Time, 10 2-5 secs. In the Native Army 100 yards, Sowar Wali Mahomed, Central India Horse, was first, with Sepoy Murl and Naik Sheik Anser, both 8th Madras Infantry, second and third. In Native Army Championship, 300 yards, Sowar Wali Mahomed, Central India Horse, won the first prize and Naik Murl and Sepoy Rajoo, 8th Madras Infantry, the second and third. The Army Championship, 1,000 yards, was won in splendid form by Lance Corporal Checkley, of the Black Watch, in 2 mins. and 21 4-5 secs. Private Lamb, Hampshires, second ; and Private C. Jones, Cheshires, third. The Quarter-Mile Scratch Race was won easily by Mr. Norman Pritchard in 52 3-5 secs, with W. Watts, second. The Native Army Quarter-mile Championship was run twice over, owing to Sepoy Murriam, 8th Madras Infantry, who was leading being brought down by one of the Central Indis Horse men, coming up inside near the post. It was eventually won by Sowar Suchait Singh, 2nd Central India Horse ; Sepoy Murriam, 8th Madras Infantry, second and Sowar Gulzar Khan, Central India Horse, third. The Schools Championship, 100 yards, was won, by Ellis, of La Martiniere, with Basu of the Doveton College second. In the Army Championship, 600 yards, Private Bassons, Cheshires, was first and Private Palmer, York Lancasters, second, and Lance Corporal Norman, Queens, third. The Three Miles Bicycle Championship was won by Bryning with Bachmann, second, and Phelph third. Time, 8 mins. and 13 secs. In the 440 Yards Army Championship twelve Regiments were represented. Private Sharpe, Black Watch, was first, and Private Minarads, second, and Private Y. Smith, South Wales Borderers, third. Time, 54 2-5 secs. In the One Mile Army Championship the first prize was carried by Lance Corporal Checkley, Black Watch ; Corporal Craik, Black Watch, the second, and Lance Corporal Norman, Queens, the third. Time, 4 mins. and 53 secs.

THE ATTACK ON A SURVEY PARTY.

FIVE HUNDREAD CHINESE TO FIFTY GURKHAS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, FEB. 25.

The Burma Secretariat has issued the following Press Note :—Mr. Hertz, District Superintendent of Police, at present engaged with an escort of seventy-five Military Police, under Captain Taylor, on a tour of exploration in the country between Namaikha and Salween to ascertain whether the watershed between these two rivers connects conveniently with the water-shed upon which the northernmost cairns of the demarcated frontier have been erected, has encountered unexpected opposition from two large bodies of Chinese, who crossed the border on the night of the 11th instant. One party endeavoured to cut off the retreat of our party. Negotiations failing, the main body of the Chinese was defeated on the 13th instant, leaving seventy dead. Our casualities were slight. The leader of the main Chinese body was killed.

A second Press Note states that the British column was cut off on the 11th instant at their camp, eight miles on our side of the frontier, by 500 Chinese. The position was critical on the 13th, but the main body, numbering 300 Chinese, was defeated by 50 Gurkhas, who carried eleven stockades. Our losses were :—One sepoy wounded dangerously, one severely and two slightly. Captains Taylor and Holloway were slightly wounded. The exploration party consisted of 75 Gurkhas of the Military Police, under Captain Taylor. The party was suddenly attacked by 500 Chinamen, 300 in front and 200 in the rear, the latter occupying the only ford. Captain Taylor, with 50 Gurkhas, attacked the 300 Chinese and took several stockades, killing 84 of the enemy and capturing several banners jingals. The party of Chinese who attacked in the rear bolted. Captain Taylor and Captain Holloway, the Intelligence Officer, were slightly wounded. Four Gurkhas were also wounded.

LORD NORTHCOTE AT THE ST. GEORGE'S HOSPITAL.

HIS EXCELLENCY LORD NORTHCOTE, C. B., paid a visit to St. George's Hospital, on Saturday afternoon. Accompanied by Captain J. G. Greig, Aide-de-Camp, his Excellency arrived at the hospital at 5 o'clock and was, on alighting under the porch, received by Lieutenant-Colonel W. B. Boyd, I.M.S., surgeon-in-charge of the hospital ; Captain Hojel, resident surgeon and Assistant Surgeons King, Netscher and McGregor and Sister Cecilia of "All Saints." Dr. Boyd conducted Lord Northcote to the second floor and afterwards to the first and showed his Excellency the different wards. The surgery and dispensary were next visited. Coming down to the ground floor, the Governor inspected the pauper's wards. The party then walked across the compound to the women's wards, which are located in a block facing west in the compound. The visit lasted over half-an-hour, and his Excellency was highly pleased with all he saw and seemed much interested in the Hospital arrangements and inmates. Before leaving Lord Northcote thanked Colonel Boyd and Captain Hojel and said that the Hospital was as good as any in England.

BOMBAY EXTRA RACES.

THE extra races were resumed on Saturday when a large gathering assembled at Mahaluxmi. The racing was not so good as usual, and this to an extent is accounted for by the scratching of all horses belonging to Aga S. Shah's stable. Ebrahim's ill-luck still pursued him and he failed to get either of his mounts first past the post. The first event was the Leap Year Stakes over hurdles. The field included Medowra, a well-known performer, and Gundy who recently ran prominently in a similar race. Weight told its tale on Medowra, and the winner turned up in Inspector, who came down in the race in which Gundy ran third. The latter on this occasion came to grief at the fifth jump. The Novice Stakes was considered a good thing for Chancellor, but he is evidently overrated in being supposed to be better than Bandsman. The latter won his race in 54 2-5 secs., whereas on Saturday Brigand did the journey in 55 2-5 secs., and Chancellor was second ! Bayonet a taking looking animal, was a strong tip for the Sandown Plate, notwithstanding that a lot of money was put on Antwerp, who was favourite. Bayonet got home but he had to race to beat Truffle, but the former will run better later. Vaher Mahomed, a somewhat disappointing horse, accounted for the Spring Stakes, for which Governor was considered good enough to win. He ran prominently, as usual, for five furlongs, and then died away, but as Panala's jockey failed to weigh in he was accorded third place. Shanavaz won the St. Leger Stakes with ease, but the race would have been different, though Shanavaz would have won, if the light weights had made the pace. As it was Shanavaz did little more than canter the whole way. The public were chary in touching the last race, as with Ebrahim up on Defender and Bonaparte in the same stable also running, it was difficult to know which would win. Bonaparte won easily, though if the race had been over seven furlongs, Jehangir would have been victorious.

The Leap Year Stakes.—Rs.350, out of which the second receives Rs. 100 and the third Rs. 50. Handicap Hurdle race for all horses. Distance—R. C. and distance over 7 flights.

Mr R J Hunter's b aus g Inspector. 9st ....Beasly 1
Messrs Cavanagh and Martin's br aus m Wellaregang, 9st 4lbs ....Capt Paleologus 2
Mr Lyndon's ch aus g Medowa 12st 7lbs .....Johnson 3
Mr G Hunter's b aus m Milchester, 9st 2lbs ....Dent 0
Messrs Tulloch and Allan's b aus g Gundy 10st 4lbs Robertson 0

Betting : Evens on Medowra ; 2 to 1 against Gundy ; 4 to 1 Inspector ; 5 to 1 Milchester ; and 8 to 1 Wellaregang.

Milchester led from Medowra with Gundy and Inspector behind. At the fifth hurdle Gundy came down and Inspector went up to the leader, and was first over the last hurdle. Medowra's weight began to tell, and Wellaregang came strongly at the finish. Won by two lengths ; four lengths between second and third. Time—3min. 15secs.

Novice Stakes.—Winner Rs. 200; second, Rs. 50; and third Rs. 25. For Arab ponies 13-3 and under landed since 1st August 1899 and which have not won a race or been placed second in a race at the Bombay Extra Meeting 1899-1900, 13-3 to carry 9st. 3lb. W. I. Distance—1-2 mile.

Mr Baldrey's b a h Brigand, 8st 11lbs ....Kunia 1
Mr A M Shamlan's b a h Chancellor, 8st 8lbs ..Ebrahim 2
Mr S A W's ch a h The King, 7st 13lbs..........Jakoo 3
Mr Faraj bin Sanad's b a h Telegraph, 8st 11lbs..Dakhil 0
Mr Saleh Tockmachie's b a h Commander, 8st 11lbs Soda 0
Mr Courage's b a h Bedouin Chief, 8st 5lbs ......Johnson 0
Mr Rienzie's b a h Recovery, 8st 5lbs ....Dhurma 0
Mr Jackson's b a h Marvellous, 8st 5lbs..........Noor Mahomed 0
Mr Faraj bin Sanad's ch a h Abdool Karrim, 7st 13lbs Saleh 0
Mr A A Dahaish's g a h Gold Mohur, 7st 13lbs..... Hoyte 0
Mr H Vishram's b a h Simia, 7st 10lbs ....Heeroo 0
Mrs C Boileau's b a h Khan Bahadur, 7st 7lbs Mr Winter 0

Betting : 6 to 4 against Chancellor ; 5 to 1 Brigand, Gold Mohur and The King ; 8 to 1 Telegraph and Simla ; and 10 to 1 the others.

Chancellor and Brigand drew out by themselves and the latter passed Chancellor in the straight and going on gamely won by two lengths ; three lengths between second and third. Time—55 2-5secs.

The Sandown Plate.—Rs.350, out of which the second receives Rs. 100 and the third Rs. 50. Handicap for horses which have not won a race value Rs. 2,000 and which have not won a race at the Bombay Race Meeting 10th to 17th February, 1900. Distance—6 furlongs.

Mr Uiett's b aus g Bayonet, 9st ....Johnson 1
Mr S A W's b aus g Truffle, 7st 6lbs ....Heeroo 2
Mr R J Hunter's b aus g Antwerp, 9st 6lbs .....Beasley 3
Mr S C P's b aus g Planet, 7st 3lbs ....Sumsoodin 0
Mr Frankland's b aus m Poissard, 6st 10lbs ....Kunia 0

Betting : 6 to 4 against Antwerp ; 2 to 1 Truffle ; 3 to 1 Bayonet ; and 8 to 1 others.

Poissard caused delay at the start, and when they got away Planet was left, Truffle led followed by Bayonet and Antwerp. At the bend Bayonet took the lead and won by a neck from Truffle. Antwerp two lengths off was third. Time—1min. 12secs.

The Spring Stakes.—Rs. 350, out of which second receives Rs. 100 and the third Rs. 50 Handicap for all Arab and C. B. ponies 13-3 and under. Distance—6 furlongs.

Mr Syed Rashid's g a h Vaher Mahomed, 7st 9lbs Hoyte 1
Mr A R Amer's b a h Sweet William, 7st 8lbs.....Saleh 2
Mr Fischer's ch a h Governor, 8st 11lbs ....Johnson 3
Mr S A W's b a h Rejected, 8st 4lbs ....Jakoo 0
Mr S C P's ch a h Panala, 8st 6lbs ....Noor Mahomed 0
Major A E J Croly's g a g Electric, 8st 5lbs ......Heeroo 0
Mr Farmer's ch cb m Quality, 7st 6lbs ....Nama 0
Mr S C P's g a h Hawk, 7st ....Samsoodin 0

Betting : 2 to 1 against Electric and Governor ; 4 to 1 Vaher Mahomed ; 6 to 1 Sweet William and Quality ; and 8 to 1 the others.

Vaher Mahomed was prominent from the start and led Governor into the straight with Panala and Sweet William, in attendance. Vaher Mahomed held his advantage and won by a length from Sweet William, Panala two lengths off for third place. Governor was fourth, and Panala's jockey failing to draw the weights, third place was given to Governor. Time—1min. 23secs.

The St. Leger Stakes.—Rs. 350, out of which the second receives Rs. 100, and the third Rs. 50. Handicap for all Arab and C. B. Horses. Distance—1 1-4 miles.

Mr S C P's g a h Shanavaz, 8st 1lb.........Noor Mahomed 1
Mr Finch's ch a h Brandy, 7st 11lbs..........Ebrahim 2
Mr Ali bin Talib's b a h Hakum, 8st 6lbs..........Heeroo 3
Mr Lynden's b a h Valma, 7st 12lbs..........Hoyte 0
Messrs Mathuradass Goculdas and Anadji Nanji's b a h Baltic, 7st 8lbs ....Ambaji 0
Mr S A W's ch a h Sunjer, 6st 12lbs ....Jakoo 0

Betting : Evens on Brandy ; 2 to 1 against Shanavaz ; 5 to 1 Hakum ; 6 to 1 Valma ; and 10 to 1 the others.

Shanavaz drew to the front at the mile with Brandy next. Passing the five-furlong post he still led with Hakum coming up. At the bend Shanavaz had his field beaten and won easily by two lengths from Brandy ; Hakum three lengths off for third place. Time—2mins. 25secs.

The February Stakes.—Rs. 350, out of which second receives Rs. 100 and the third 50. Handicap for Maidden Arabs and C. B. Ponies. Distance—1 mile.

Mr Ali bin Amer's g a h Bonaparte, 8st 7lbs ....Soda 1
Mr A R Amer's ch a h Defender, 9st 2lbs ......Ebrahim 2
Mr A W Khashram's g a h Pilot, 7st 3lbs ....Saleh 3
Mr S A W's ch a h Jehangir, 8st 10lbs ....Johnson 0
Mr Ali bin Talib's b a h Brilliant, 7st 9lbs..........Heeroo 0

Betting : Evens on Defender ; 3 to 1 against Jehangir and Bonaparte ; and 6 to 1 the others.

Pilot and Jehangir made the pace, followed by Brilliant and Defender. At the distance Jehangir showed out, but Defender took the lead, but gave away to Bonaparte, who came strongly and won by a length. Pilot got third place, three lengths behind Defender. Time—1min. 53secs.

THE NEW FLAGSHIP.

H. M. S. HIGHFLYER'S TRIALS.

AN Officer in the Particular Service Squadron has furnished some details of the remarkable set of trials between H. M. S. Highflyer the new flagship of the East India Squadron and H. M. S. Minerva of the Training Squadron. He writes :—

In their first three runs they steamed at ten knots, for 60 hours each trial, which was a most important speed, because it is one at which a great deal of running would be made in war-time, as it is in the neighbourhood of the most economical speed. For these three trials the Minerva burned for all purposes 258 tons, while the Highflyer consumed 328 tons, or 70 tons, equal to over 27 per cent. more than the Minerva. In illustration of this, we will suppose that both ships are filled with coal to 1,100 tons, then, when Minerva has burned 866 tons the Highflyer's bunkers would be empty, but the Minerva would have 234 tons left, which would take her 1,638 miles, for at this speed she steams seven knots per ton of coal. After these trials the Minerva was ready to go at any speed, as soon as the tubes and furnances were cleaned. No defects of any sort. But the Highflyer, with something like a hundred steam joints to make, required five days and as many artificers as could be spared from the Fleet, in addition to her own. Her condition was probably similar to that of her sister ship, the Hermes, which lately arrived at Bermuda "unfit for sea." The next trials were two of 60 hours each, at 14 knots. Here the Minerva burned 380 tons, and the Highflyer 463, or 83 tons in excess, nearly 22 per cent. more than her competitor. Here again, Minerva after cleaning tubes and furnaces, was ready to "toe the line," but there was the same sad story to relate of the Highflyer, the same signal from the Senior Officer, How many artificers can you spare for the Highflyer? and six days afterwards she was again ready for the contest of two trials of 60 hours each, at 17 knots. Result :—Minerva burned 613 tons for 98 hours, and the Highflyer 663 tons or 50 tons more than Minerva. Here the difference is not so marked, but quite enough when we consider that the Highflyer is 10,000 indicated horse-power against the Minerva's 8,000, at natural draught, and consequently has much more grate surface on which to burn her coal. But although each ship went at 17 knots the horse-power of the Minerva works out at 460 more than the Highflyer. This may be due to the Minerva being a longer time since last docking than the Highflyer, or that the latter has a more easily propelled form of hull. It is

NOTHING TO DO WITH THE TYPE OF BOILER.

If, therefore, the Highflyer's boilers had had to supply steam for the horse-power indicated in the Minerva, they would have had to burn 47 tons more than they did, the relative consuming powers of the two types of boilers for this power being, water-tube boilers, 710 tons, Scotch boilers, 613 tons, or nearly 16 per cent, in favour of the latter. The remaining trials are, two of 30 hours each at the highest speed that can be maintained, two of twelve hours each, at the highest speed than can be maintained ; in one of these trials each ship will have one-third of her boilers alight only when the order for full speed is given. And lastly, two trials at the highest speed that can be maintained, for twelve hours, the ships having previously been going at slow speed for anything between 18 and 36 hours, the Minerva with one-third of her boilers alight, and the remainder banked, while the Highflyer would have her remaining fires laid and rely on the special feature of the Belleville boiler to raise steam rapidly. The trials, it will be seen, are of a most comprehensive nature, and do credit to the Admiralty for the fearless way in which they have subjected their adopted boiler to the searching test of sea-going trials. The extensive nature of the trials, too, preclude the possibility of any faking of the coal expenditure, but the results are looked upon, in the Squadron, as very discouraging. It is understood, in the flagship, that on the remaining trials the Minerva is to be restricted to the use of air pressure not exceeding 1-2 inch. It is laid down in the Instructions that this limit should not be exceeded

EXCEPT IN CASES OF EMERGENCY.

It is well known, however, that a 1-2 inch of air pressure does not any more represent the actual pressure used on contractors' trials for the maintenance of the natural draught power than does 1·5 represent the true consumption in lbs. of coal per indicated horse-power per hour for the modern ship. If the official information on this latter point be taken, no doubt the Highflyer figures as having realised her power on a quantity little exceeding 1·5lbs. per i.h.p. per hour, but on actual seagoing work she now requires 2·67lbs. per i.h.p. per hour at 17 knots, and much more at lower rates of speed. The Highflyer is supposed to be fitted with all the improvements called for by the water-tube boiler, and may be taken as more than a fair representative of her class, whereas the Minerva was not the pick of the basket. On the contrary, she gave a great deal of trouble on her trip to China and back when taking relief crews some three years ago, and it was only by the ceaseless efforts of the ship's staff that she has been brought to her present state of perfection. On the 1st inst the Highflyer partially broke down after 38 hours of the second trial for 60 hours at 17 knots. She signals that she had broken the crank-shafts of both her distilling engines. Now in all this I see nothing to be disheartened about. When I remember the numerous unsuccessful trials of the Powerful, and still more the Terrible, and now I know that both these ships, although built so long ago, are as fit as fiddles, I am not going to give in because the Highflyer's stokers cannot steam her economically after two months in commission. All that is wanted is a little patience, and a little more experience in the stokers. Mind, I do not say that at any time the Highflyer will be as economical as the Minerva, because she will not ; but I do say that she will, when her engineroom staff get used to her, be as superior to the Minerva in her steaming capacity as she is acknowledged to be in her gunnery department.

MURDERED WHILST SHIKARING.

A LUCKNOW telegram says : Three young men from Lucknow went the other day on a shooting expedition in the Pilibhit District, and on the recommendation of the *chowkidar* of Parramgar engaged the services of two shikaries. A third, named Ahmidulla, volunteered and obtained the loan of a shot gun from the leader of the party, named Gibbon. During the day the two others went on ahead, and as Gibbon, who was accompanied by Ahmidulla, did not come up they thought he had gone in another direction as he occassionally did. Growing alarmed, however, they commenced a search, and found Gibbon shot through the back lying dead in the jungle. His rifle and all his other valuables had been taken. Ahmidulla, who it has been ascertained is a notorious dacoit, is missing, and a reward for his apprehension has been offered by deceased's relatives.

THE GOLD NOTE ACT AND THE PRESIDENCY BANKS.

IT is an ill wind that blows nobody good, and the sudden stoppage of wire transfers at 1s. 4 5-32d. at the beginning of the busy season has evidently taught the commercial community more lessons than one. It showed them the folly of allowing the supreme control of their central banking funds to pass into the hands of a Board of Directors in London, and the Hon. Mr. Allan Arthur admitted in his address at the annual meeting of the Bengal Chambor of Commerce that, although access to London would enable the banks to borrow cheaply as a rule, the fluctuations in exchange caused by the stoppage of the transfers had satisfied him of the impropriety of trusting to the London money market as a final resort for the Presidency Banks. He said : "If at times of extreme pressure wire transfers from London are obtainable only at 2 per cent. above gold point, and, if two months later, when the pressure subsides, and the borrowing banks desire to return the money, exchange drops even 1-2 per cent. below gold import point, there will be an exchange loss of 2 1-2 per cent. for two months, or 15 per cent. per annum to be added to the cost of borrowing in London. What is wanted is not a last resort that will supply cheap money at one time and dear money at another that will flood the market when there is a prospect of a rise in exchange and leave it stranded when there is the prospect of a fall. The last resort required is a fund from which a definite supply of money will be procurable on special fixed terms at a moment's notice when the ordinary supplies of money run short ; and, if these terms are moderately restrictive, the local demand for money will be gradually checked, and the local supply gradually stimulated until the ordinary 'resources of' the market become ample to meet all legitimate requirements on fair acceptable terms." The Paper Currency Reserve is the only fund that can be utilized in this manner as an automatic adjuster of the Bank rate, and for this reason we agree with Mr. Arthur that the recent proposals of the Bank of Bengal that the last resort for India should be the Paper Currency Reserves holds the field.

We commend these remarks of Mr. Arthur to the consideration of the Financiol Member of Council; and we trust that the Gold Note Act episode will have satisfied him also that the commercial communities of the Presidency Towns will not tolerate any outside control of their central banking funds, and that the Paper Currency Reserve is the only fund suitable to be utilized as the final banking resort, which he considered so necessary in order to prevent the severe fluctuations in the rate of interest to which India has been subject for many years past.—*Capital*

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, FEB. 9.

PARLIAMENT AND THE WAR.

To the great relief of the country the debate on Lord Edmond Fitzmaurice's amendment came to a close on Tuesday. Not that it must be supposed the country has entirely overlooked the errors, which even Mr. Chamberlain admits they have committed, with a frankness that it is a pity his colleagues who preceded him in the discussion did not imitate. The attitude of the country as I take it is not that they approve of all that Lord Salisbury's Government has done ; far from it. But they have a wholesome dread of swopping horses in the stream, and they think that until the outlook ceases to be so threatening inquiry into past mistakes should be postponed. Mr. Chamberlain, as his worst enemy must be prepared to allow, has certainly come out of the debate stronger than when he entered upon it. Praise of his speech is in everybody's mouth and all agree that he rose to the occasion. It is being generally placed on a level with the speech of Lord Rosebery in the House of Peers on the opening night of the session and that of Mr. George Wyndham delivered yesterday week. But as an oratorical performance Mr. Chamberlain's ranks above the efforts, meritorious though they were, of the ex-Prime Minister and the Under-Secretary of State for War. Lord Rosebery's speech suffered from a certain exaggeration and from the evidence it afforded that he, genuine though his outburst of patriotism was, wished to turn the situation created by poor Lord Salisbury's lamentable failure to his own personal account. Lord Rosebery is fond of expatiating with the tongue in his cheek of the advantages of occupying an isolated position in politics, but unless he is much misrepresented, he is encouraging if not directing all the wire-pulling that is going on to get him restored to the Liberal leadership. Mr. Wyndham's speech was excellent, but its excellence lies very largely in the fascinating manner of the speaker. Read in cold print Mr. Wyndham's speech makes no such impression on the reader that it made on the listeners, which by the way was always the case with Gladstone. Now nobody with any respect for unadulterated truth can say that Mr. Chamberlain is a fascinating personality. You listen attentively and admiringly to his speeches. But your attention and admiration are not secured by the charm of his manner as in the case of Mr. Wyndham. It is Mr. Chamberlain's extreme cleverness that interests you in spite of his cold, unsympathetic and forbidding manner. In private life he may be the most amiable of men ; but his amiability does not, like that of Mr. Balfour for example, accompany him to the House of Commons. Although he was in a conciliatory mood he could not resist taunting that section of the Liberals—the larger he thinks—who believing the war to be unnecessary and even unrighteous yet supported a rigorous prosecution of hostilities. The closing hours of the debate were animated by the news of the great Conservative victory at York, that is animated so far as the Ministerialists were concerned. On the Opposition the return of the Conservative, or as he would prefer to be called the war candidate, naturally had the opposite effect. The debate disclosed no signs of a cave and although Sir Edward Clarke stuck to his guns no fresh deserter—if that is not too strong an expression—appeared on the scene. Indeed two Liberals actually voted with the Government, while quite a large number walked out of the House rather than take part in the division. The reunited Irish party kept to their resolve not to vote for or against the Fitzmaurice amendment, holding with perhaps more logic than some of their former allies that with their views in favour of an immediate cessation of the war they should be stultifying themselves if they went into the same lobby as the Liberals. Mr. Maclean did not vote but he paired for the Government, and I have not heard that his friends in Cardiff met last night to demand his immediate resignation. This, however, is what has happened at Plymouth ; and people are to-day asking what Sir Edward Clarke intends to do. The war feeling is undoubtedly higher than ever. Even in Northampton Mr. Labouchere has been denied a hearing at a meeting convened by his own friends in one of the home counties, patriotic fervour runs so high that the window panes of supposed pro-Boers are being smashed by infuriated citizens.

RAILWAY COMMUNICATION BETWEEN EUROPE AND INDIA.

With the object as he himself explained of familiarising the British public with the above question of the future, Mr. J. M. Maclean, M. P., read an interesting and suggestive paper before the Indian Section of the Society of Arts yesterday afternoon. The completion of the debate in the House of Commons on the Opposition amendment to the Address enabled Lord Edmond Fitzmaurice to fulfil an engagement made long before it was known that it would fall to his lot to lead the attack on the Government at the opening of Parliament, and he made a useful as well as ornamental chairman, for the subject is one in which he has always taken an interest. Mr. Maclean did not weary his audience by too much detail, indeed if any fault is to be found with his paper on this score it is that it was if anything not long enough—a charge that cannot often be preferred against authors of such papers. Ferdinand de Lesseps' scheme for linking up the Russian and Indian railway systems had to be abandoned in consequence of the Afghan War. Mr. Maclean evidently thinks that the present moment is less inopportune, and he shows his accustomed courage in bringing forward his pet scheme, if I may so call it, when the nation is giving us daily more and more proofs that it does not wish at present to think about anything else but the war. Mr. Maclean, however, cannot complain either at the size of his audience, for it was both large and distinguished, or of the manner in which in the exceptionally informing discussion his views were received. He is all for the adoption of the Orenburg route, the advantages of which over any other that can be named, he describes as unquestionable. Now that the Transcaspian Railway through Russian territory has been opened as far as Samarcand, and a branch made as far as Kushk, in close proximity to Herat, many people, he points out, favour the completion of this line of communication as far as Chaman, the terminus of the Indian railway system. The line from Herat to Kandahar, a distance not exceeding 500 miles, runs through a comparatively easy country, and could be built cheaply and expeditiously. But this line would debouch into India at its extreme western limit, and would be complicated by the break of the Caspian Sea, across which goods and passengers must be conveyed by steamer. What, he maintains, is wanted, is unbroken land communication from Calais to Calcutta, and this is supplied by a line through Orenburg, which avoids both the Caspian and the Sea of Aral, and runs for the greater part of the way through a region well-known in ancient times for its fruitfulness. A similar objection to that taken against the Transcaspian line might, as he reminds us, be urged against the new railway through Mesopotamia, for which a German syndicate has just obtained a concession at Constantinople. European trade has been revolutionised by the tunnelling of the Alps and the increased facilities thus afforded for cheap landed traffic has told disastrously against British commerce. We ought to be warned by what has happened there to be prepared for a similar revival of land traffic in Asia. We must shake off our lethargy before it is too late. "It was not always so," says Mr. Maclean sadly. "More than sixty years ago the Court of Directors of the East India Company sent Alexander Burnes to Cabul and Bokhara to report upon the new markets that might be opened for Indian trade in Central Asia ; but now every Asiatic market outside our own Indian border has been seized by our rivals, and the Indian Government is so much pre-occupied with high politics and high jinks at Simla, that it leaves trade severely alone." Our inaction is of course attributed by Mr. Maclean to what he styles the "unfortunate relations," which we maintain with the ruler of Afghanistan. "How much longer," he asks, "is this petty chief to be allowed to block the high road of civilisation, and to prevent the opening of free and friendly intercourse between England and Russia?" Petty chief though he may be Abdur Rahman's rooted objection to the extension of the Chaman Railway is not one that can be so easily surmounted as Mr. Maclean supposes, and there is another aspect of the matter which is somewhat adroitly put by the "Manchester Guardian" in its comments on the drastic policy recommended by the Non-Member for Cardiff. "Mr. Maclean," says that well-known journal, "rightly disapproved of interference in the domestic affairs of the Transvaal; what better right have we to intervene in Afghanistan in order that a railway may be built? Sir Thomas Holdich whose testimony in a matter of this sort is entitled to consideration, declared that he attached no weight to any military objections that might be made to giving Russia some sort of right of way to India; while Mr. F. H. Skrine, fresh from his journeyings in Central Asia, did not hesitate to say that all the difficulties would disappear at once if England and Russia would bring goodwill to bear upon the project. The discussion was wound up by a practical little speech from Mr. L. R. W. Forrest, a gentleman well-known in Bombay.

"HIGH JINKS" AT SIMLA AND IN WESTMINSTER.

Sir George Birdwood who seconded Lord Edmond Fitzmaurice's vote of thanks to Mr. Maclean for his paper at the Society of Arts, began by chaffing the honorary member quite good-humouredly for his remark that the Government of India are "so much pre-occupied with high politics and high jinks at Simla that it leaves trade severely alone." This "cheap sneer" Sir George described as utterly unjust at least so far as Lord Curzon's Government is concerned and unworthy of Mr. Maclean. Besides people who live in glass houses, Sir George proceeded, should not throw stones. What of the pre-occupation of Members of Parliament, both Lords and Commons, "with high politics and high jinks"? He never went over to the House, but he found if it was winter the eating-rooms and smoking-rooms crowded. The first thing members offered him was either a cigar or a dinner, neither of which was in his line. Then in summer both Houses were all out on the riverside Terrace, every member with half-a-dozen or more young ladies circled about him, each feeding his round of pouting mouths with sugared strawberries. Of course he must be undertood as speaking as a descriptive reporter or sensational paragraphist might write; but even within the limits of photographic accuracy it was always a very comical sight the Terrace of St. Stephen's Palace presented during Midsummertide and it was not for any one who contributed to that object lesson of "the wisdom of Parliament" to talk of "high jinks" at Simla. From first to last these remarks were heartily applauded and by none more than the chairman and Mr. Maclean himself. I do not for a moment suppose that Mr. Maclean used the offending words with malice prepense, and I have no doubt he will delete them before his paper is officially published in the sedate columns of the Society's "Journal." A propos I have often been struck with the notion widely prevalent amongst stay-at-home people that life at Indian hill stations is for everybody there all play and no work. I am told that this misconception has arisen, namely from the fact that the letters from those higher regions published by Indian newspapers from their correspondents in those higher regions are so often more largely occupied with high jinks rather than with high politics.

WILLIAM WILSON HUNTER.

Although a short announcement of the illness of Sir William Wilson Hunter appeared in one of the daily papers about a week, the sad news of his death came as a shock to the public. While on a visit to London he was attacked with influenza and medical assistance was at once called in. After a time he appeared to be recovering and was removed from his club chambers in Piccadilly to his house in the country, Oaken Holt, near Oxford. Affection of the heart had however supervened on the attack and he passed away within a few days of his arrival from the metropolis. The loss to literature and to India which is caused by the premature death of this well-known writer is deeply deplored not the least by the "Times," which in the course of its obituary notice tells us that for the last ten years he had been a regular and valued contributor on Indian affairs to that journal, the last article from his pen being published only ten days ago. One might regret that as a publicist, Sir William Hunter was perhaps rather too much of an opportunist, but if he was not exactly of the stuff from which martyrs for conviction's sake are made he sometimes took an independent line regardless of consequences—I am now speaking of him more particularly as a journalist—and certainly his work for the "Times" was of distinct—I had almost written inestimable—value to India. One of the most feeling tributes to his memory was that paid by an old and intimate friend of his, Sir George Birdwood at the meeting held yesterday to hear Mr. Maclean's lecture. Sir George said: In the absence of Sir Steuart Bayley, the chairman of the Indian Section of the Society of Arts, I feel sure that I shall be acting acceptably to every one present, if before Lord Edmond Fitzmaurice calls upon Mr. J. M. Maclean, M.P., to read his paper I briefly refer to the sorrow with which we all heard this morning of the death, at his house, near Oxford, of Sir William Wilson Hunter. I need say nothing here, to this assembly of his public career, or of the special services which, as a brilliant writer, he tendered to his brother officers and all his countrymen in making India better known to the people of England. I only desire to here testify to the high honour and esteem in which we Anglo-Indians have always regarded Sir William Hunter for these services, and to the evident and paternal affection with which we deplore his death. Regret has been expressed that he should have died before the great history of British India in which the last years of his life were absorbed, had been completed. We all know the feeling, to which touching expression is given in one of the letters of the Younger Pliny on Death. I do not myself altogether appreciate the sentiment, nevertheless I am happy in being able to state that Sir William Hunters's last projected work was in a restricted sense completed before his death. The great void in the way of official materials to be bridged over in the history of British India, was, from the signature of the Charter of Elizabeth to the Union of the East India Companies. Of this official void, extending over the whole of the 17th century the period to the Massacre of Amboyna (1623) was bridged by Sir William Hunter's first volume recently published; and his second volume, a large portion of which has already been corrected for the press, will carry forward the history of the period to the close of the 17th century, and virtually to the Union of the Old and New Companies, during the first decade of the 18th century. After that date the history of British India is in the original and authentic papers of the United East India Company, "the Hon. East India Company" of our youth, an unbroken record. This is a matter of congratulation for all, and cannot but prove a solace to those who, as are nearest and dearest to Sir William Hunter, most deeply lament, what may well be felt as his premature fate. He had consummated the labour of his life; and death has no power over one whose work is deathless. It is in this spirit of pride in Sir William Hunter as an enduring honour to his service and his country that I refer to his loss, and it is in this spirit that I desire to convey to Lady Hunter the expression of our sympathy and condolence with her in the heavy domestic bereavement that has befallen her. We strew in unavailing yet instructive ritual his grave freshly dug in the snows that to-day enshroud all Oxfordshire, we lovingly strew his open grave with white lilies, but over all rises the exulting refrain from our hearts—

> "He has quaff'd the Soma bright
> And All the Gods *visvadeva* has known,
> He has entered into Light
> And has immortal grown."

Sir George in conclusion moved the following resolution, calling on Mr. Maclean to record it:—"The Indian section of the Society of Arts, met this day, (8th Feb. M.C.M.,) at the Imperial Institute, desire to convey to Lady Hunter the expression of their profound sympathy and condolence at the death of her distinguished husband, and of the high regard and honour in which his memory will ever be held by them."

OLLA PODRIDA.

Captain Percy Newnham, who was the first to reach the top of Spion Kop and who was afterwards killed, belonged to the Indian Staff Corps, though when he met with his death, he was serving in Thorneycroft's Mounted Infantry. He was a son of Mr. W. H. Newnham, formerly Judge of Poona. It is gratifying to learn of so many sons of old Bombay officers helping to maintain the honour of their country and to efface the recollection of the recent reverses.

At a meeting of the National Indian Association held on Monday an interesting paper on "Indian Home Life and Home Teaching" was read by Miss Mary Bhor, of the Poona Training College and daughter of Rao Saheb Ramji Bhor, late Nazir of the District Court of Tanna. Mr. H. M. Birdwood, C. S. I., presided, and there was a large attendance. The subject of the paper possessed the charm of novelty for most of the audience, for English people, even some who have spent many years in India, know little of the home life of Indian families and the whole question was treated in a thoroughly impartial manner, Miss Bhor having directed attention not only to all that is bright and attractive in Hindoo domestic life, but also to defects in the domestic system. She also indicated the direction of possible reforms. One of the speakers in the brief discussion, Mr. W. Coldstream, a well-known retired Civilian, was struck with the fact that in Indian native life brothers and sisters are so separated. He expressed the hope that amongst other changes this separation would not long continue.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF 9TH FEBRUARY.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Peninsular, Captain W. A. Wheler, with English mails of 9th instant, arrived in Bombay harbour on Saturday morning at 7 o'clock. During the voyage three deaths occurred on board the mail steamer; one was that of a native fireman, the second of a European Steward and the third of a second saloon lady passenger. All the above deaths were from ordinary causes. Besides there occurred three cases of small-pox amongst European servants. The Health Officer of the port visited the vessel and ordered the patients to be removed to the European General Hospital and their quarters were thoroughly disinfected. She entered the Dock yesterday evening. She brought the following passengers:—

FROM LONDON.

Brown, Mr
Butler, Lt A H
Barton, Lt A Mrs, 4 children and infant
Churchill, Miss
de Thym, Mr A S
Goodman, Rev and Mrs
Hammond, Mrs
Henry Mrs W D
Halliday, Lt and Mrs
Hargreaves, Mr
Hadow, Mr P F
Hall, Mrs, 3 children and infant
Higgins, Miss L B
Kendrick, Miss
Knight, Miss A M
Lloyd, Miss
McCarthy, Lt J
Queripel, Lt L H
Richardson, Mrs
Renhold, 2nd Lt J F
Savage, Mrs and 2 children
Spackman, Mr S J
Sweet, Chief E R A
Turner, Miss R
Taylor, Mr F
Vaughan, Miss
Wilson, Mr R B

FROM MARSEILLES.

Anderson, Lt-Col
Anderson, Gen, Mrs and Miss
Ball, Mr E
Bomford, Lt-Col
Blackham, Mrs
Bhore, Miss M
Berkeley, Mr A M
Baines, Mr and Mrs
Bell, Mr W
Black, Mr E H and Mrs
Beaumont, Mr
Curne, Mr D and Mrs
Cameron, Rev J
Campbell, Major F and Mrs
Carnegy, Mrs
Cooke, Mrs A S and 2 infants
Clifton, Mr
Carter, Maj W G
Colman, Mrs J S and inft
Davis, Mr and Mrs W S
Dennys, Major C J
Donnys, Mr A E
Emerson, Mr T
Eastmead, Miss
Grouse, Mr E T
Goldsmith, Mr H D
Gifford, Mr A
Hutchings, Mrs
Hanby, Mr and Miss
Hadow, Mr Cecil
Hadow, Mrs
Harvey, Mr
Hastings, Maj W
Hall, Miss G
Huleath, Miss
Henderson, Mr, Mrs and inft
Haly, Mr J J
Jack, Mr R
Jessop, Mr W S
Jacob, Mr
Lang, Mrs G
Labor, Capt N P
Lees, Mr and Miss
Lloyd, Capt T O
Leg, Major
Laurie, Mr H M
Marker, Miss
Menett, Miss
Manley, Lt C
Middleton, Mr and Mrs
Masow, Mr A O and Mrs
Nicholl, Mr H W
Price, Mr
Patel, Mr C B
Pollok, Mr J B
Rice, Lt S K B
Ritchie, Mr D H W
Sharp, Mr H
Smart, Rev
Stowell, Miss
Sitanath, Mr
Sloggett, Mrs I
Scones, Mr G
Thomson, Rev
Tweeddall, Capt F
Tod, Mr W H
Taylor, Mrs
Taylor, Miss O W
Whiffin, Capt and Mrs
Wheatley, Col, Mrs, child and infant
Whelton, Mr T

FROM BRINDISI.

Lowson, Col
Powell, Mr
Rosseter, Col
Smith, Mr R O

FROM ADEN.

Crosthwaite, Lieut
Venayak Dondie, Mr

HARMSTON'S CIRCUS.

Standing room only greeted late comers at the Circus on Saturday evening, the boxes, dress circle, stalls and gallery were full, and hundreds were turned away. There is a charm about this show that always attracts when they visit Bombay and Manager Love seems to understand the art of enchantment and his performers are always at their best. The acts are all pleasing, not a dull turn being in the lengthy bill presented and the public leave craving for more. The riding of little Miss Nellie Love calls forth unbounded applause and her graceful flight suspended in the air by a frail cord is one of the prettiest finishes seen in a circus and is deserving of the praise it receives. The company is the best selected one that has visited us, and the large crowd on Saturday were handled in a manner surprising to onlookers. Mr. Manager Love and his representatives, Colonel Hicks and Mr. H. Drewitz left nothing wanting in that respect. During the coming week the management will give away a handsome bicycle by coupons which will be drawn for Saturday, March 3rd, On Friday the horse jumping contest takes place, on Wednesday and Saturday the juvenile community will have souvenir watches, and on Thursday evening, March 1st, T. E. the Governor and Lady Northcote and suite will attend the performance.

YACHT CLUB RACES.

SHIP'S BOATS (SERVICE RIG) H'CAP RACE.

Names of Boats.	H'cp. M	Entered by	Time of Arrival. H M S	Corrected Time. H M S
H M S Abyssinia's Cutter	Scr	Mr S Crosscombe	4 34 30	1 34 30
R I M Dockyard Cutter	„	Mr A Monk	Did not start.	

Course No. 14, 5·6 miles—H M S Abyssinia's Cutter sailed over the course and became entilled to half the prize.

The Yachts (class A) handicap race and the race for boats of the 'Tomtit' class having finished at Hog Island, their results will be published later.

The Yachts (class B) handicap race was not held owing to paucity of entries.

Yacht owners will note that the course for the Hon Mr L P Russell's Cup race to be held to-morrow, at 4 p.m. will be Club course No. 14.

RELIGIOUS DISTURBANCE AT HYDERABAD.

According to a telegram, dated Secunderabad, February 23, the case arising out of the riot which recently occurred at the Kotla Alijah mosque between the Hyderabad Sunnnis and Shiahs, is now before the Special Commissioner appointed by H. H. the Nizam. The first prosecution witness affirmed that while about 30 Sunnis were engaged in prayer during the Ramzan, suddenly a cry of "*maro maro!*" was heard from about fifteen persons who entered the mosque, armed with sticks, which were used on those at prayer. One Sunni had an arm broken and others were injured. Between forty and fifty Shiahs were assembled inside the mosque. Eventually the police turned up and arrested three of the Moguls. Those who were inside the musjid made a hole in the wall and ran away, and those outside ran to the house of Ali Naki, who is the head of the Shiahs in Hyderabad. Five months ago the Shiahs posted a notice in different places intimating that the witness and some others would be murdered like dogs because they were visiting the musjid for prayer. The fountain inside the musjid used to be visited by Shiahs, who desecrated it, and sometimes they could not get the musjid open even by shouting. On the day of the riot stones were thrown about the musjid. The case stands adjourned to Monday.

HOME REMITTANCES.

The following is the weekly memorandum of remittances to the Home Treasury by means of Council Bills of the 22nd February, 1900:—

	£
1 Amount to be remitted during 1899-1900	17,000,000
2 Remitted from 1st April, 1899, to 17th Feb. 1900	17,147,800*
3 Amount remitted in excess of the Budget Estimate	147,800

* Includes £1,500,000 on account of gold held by the Secretary of State for India under Act II of 1898.

Valuable Discovery for the Hair.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair" to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemist for "The Mexican Hair Renewer," Sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. per Bottle Wholesale depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London, Engl nd.

THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

BULLER'S ADVANCE.

TWO DAYS' SEVERE FIGHTING.

ATTACK ON GENERAL GATACRE.

(Compiled from the mail papers of Feb. 2 to 8.)

Sir Redvers Buller re-crossed the Tugela on Monday. Whilst a feint attack was made on the Boer position opposite Potgieter's Drift, a pontoon bridge was thrown across the Tugela further to the east, and a crossing effected opposite Vaalkrantz. The Boers, though taken somewhat by surprise, offered a stubborn resistance. Eventually two kopjes were taken by the British infantry at the point of the bayonet. Our men bivouacked on the positions won. On Tuesday afternoon the Boers attempted to recapture the hills seized by Lyttleton's men. The attack was repulsed. According to some versions further progress towards Ladysmith was made on Tuesday.

The War Office has issued a list of the casualties returned up to noon on Tuesday. It shows two officers killed and fifteen wounded, and about non-commissioned Officers and men killed and wounded.

In the other sections of the field of war considerable activity has been displayed during the past few days. Lord Roberts, with his Chief of the Staff, Lord Kitchener, has gone to the front, though the destination of the British Generals is at present unknown.

General French is reported to be engaged in an important movement to obtain possession of the railway bridge across the Orange River, and thus to bar the enemy's retreat northwards. An overwhelming force of infantry, says a Capetown telegram, has been sent to capture Norval's Pont. The cavalry, who have completed a reconnaissance of the enemy's positions, have, it is said, fallen back to recoup their losses.

On Saturday last Lord Roberts received from Presidents Kruger and Steyn a joint protest against the destruction of farmhouses and other property by the British troops. Lord Roberts replied on Monday that the charges were not proved and that wanton destruction was contrary to British practices. Lord Roberts adds that the Boers themselves have been guilty of barbarous conduct, especially in their treatment of loyalists in the districts invaded by the Republican forces. Presumably the Boer protest was inspired by the cavalry reconnaissance from Modder River into the Orange Free State on January 9.

GENERAL BULLER'S OPERATIONS.

SEVERE FIGHTING ACROSS THE TUGELA.

The War Office has received information that Sir Redvers Buller crossed the Tugela on Monday. The operations are still in progress, but there is no information as to the result.

THE BOERS SURPRISED.

The correspondent of the "Daily Mail" telegraphs from Spearman's Camp as follows, under date 6-5 p.m. on Wednesday:—

Another step in the new operations of General Buller for the relief of Ladysmith was taken on Monday morning. Almost the entire body of troops lined the Tugela from Potgieter's Drift to Swartzkop, and considerable activity was shown in the vicinity of Potgieter's, the plan being to make a feint attack in front, while another body of our men outflanked the enemy and occupied Vaalkrantz on the right.

The manœuvre worked excellently. The Boers were completely deceived, or, as I heard it put in vulgar English, "spoofed." Three Field Artillery Batteries advanced into the open, while the infantry comprised in the Lancashire Brigade deployed in extended order. Our balloonist ascended and gave instructions as to the enemy's positions, which were assailed with showers of shrapnel. The fire was so hot that it was sufficient to draw the Boer artillery, two guns replying from Spion Kop. These shortly got the range, and commenced dropping shrapnel among our guns. The latter having served their purpose, retired. The smartness with which the movement was performed excited general admiration. The infantry also retired.

Meanwhile the real advance was steadily taking place on our right. During the very time that the Boer artillery was busily engaged in shelling our artillery, a pontoon bridge was erected at the foot of Doorn Kop, and the Durham Light Infantry, together with the Rifle Brigade, crossed the Tugela and ascended the important position of Vaalkrantz. They met with little opposition, the movement being a complete surprise. Their advance was efficiently aided by both naval and field guns, which admirably covered their movements. The infantry eventually occupied one of a range of kopjes, thus completing a splendid day's work. We had few casualties.

KOPJES CARRIED AT BAYONET POINT.

The "Standard's" correspondent, whose telegram is also dated Wednesday evening, says that Sir Redvers Buller's force, after two days of severe fighting, may fairly be said to have made good the first step on the road to Ladysmith.

The movement (he says) was begun at an early hour on Monday morning, by way of Potgieter's Drift. The Eleventh Brigade, forming part of the Fifth Division, under Sir Charles Warren, made a feint attack on the kopjes immediately to our front. The assault was delivered, at the outset, under cover of the Naval guns on Mount Alice, and, subsequently, under that of the Field Batteries. The infantry advanced steadily towards the Boer entrenched position at Brakfontein, and kept the enemy busily employed.

While this diversion was being made, the remainder of the Infantry told off for the attack, who had bivouacked on Sunday night under Mount Alice, moved along at the foot of Swartzkop in the direction of our right. A pontoon bridge was thrown across the Tugela by the Engineers, under the fire of the enemy. The first battalion to move across in the forenoon was the Durham Light Infantry, of the Fourth (Major-General Lyttelton's) Brigade. They advanced against Vaalkrantz, which lies on the most direct road to Ladysmith, and, after two hours of splendid work, got with in charging distance of the Boers.

The first of the kopjes was carried at the point of the bayonet with the utmost gallantry. Almost simultaneously the 1st Battalion of the Rifle Brigade cleared the second kopje, after moving across a long ridge. They bivouacked on the spot.

The feint attack at Potgieter's having served its purpose in preventing a concentration of the enemy at the critical point, the Eleventh Brigade fell back to the river. In the course of the operation both the Infantry and the Artillery had been subjected to a severe shell fire.

BOERS ATTEMPT TO RECAPTURE THE HILL.

Yesterday (Tuesday), at four o'clock in the afternoon, the enemy—doubtless encouraged by their success at Spion Kop—endeavoured to recapture the position taken by us at Vaalkrantz. They were, however, beaten back with loss. The work accomplished so far has been magnificently done The shell and Maxim fire poured in by the Boers has been extremely severe, but our losses are, comparatively speaking, small. The Durham Light Infantry took a few prisoners in the course of their charge. The enemy, as usual, fought with the utmost stubbornness. The manœuvring and accuracy of aim on the part of the artillery during the fighting on Monday were beyond praise.

There is not the slightest likelihood that the Boers will succeed in dislodging us from the positions we have gained, and the prospects of the relief of Ladysmith are decidedly hopeful.

Reuter's correspondent says that in the attack on Vaalkrantz the Boers were entirely surprised. At four o'clock a high hill, which forms a continuation of the Brakfontein Range, was taken. The operations were excellenlty planned. On Tuesday morning the bombardment of the Boer position was resumed. The enemy worked a disappearing cannon from a high range, called Doorn Kloof, on the right of the captured hill. Our shells exploded its magazine, and the gun was put out of action till late in the day. The musketry fire was intermittent until the afternoon, when the Boers made a determined effort to retake the hill. Our reinforcements rushed up cheering, and the enemy were rupulsed. We then advanced along the ridge.

HILLS SMOKING LIKE VOLCANOES.

The "Daily Telegraph's" correspondent adds a few details. He states that in Monday's bombardment nearly the whole of your batteries, namely, seventy-two guns, shelled the ridges where the enemy had their trenches and redoubts, Brakfontein, and the low crests facing Potgieter's Drift. The enemy suffered severely, and several hills were smoking like volcanoes from the effects of the bombardment, by which stores and grass were set on fire. It was the Eleventh Brigade, now under the command of Colonel Wynne, which made the demonstration against Brakfontein ridge, marching across the meadows with the support of seven batteries of artillery.

OUR FURTHER ADVANCE PREVENTED.

Spearman's Camp, Wednesday, 6-45 p.m.—Our further advance is at the moment prevented, as the Boers enfilade us from their positions on Spion Kop and Doorn Kloof. Our casualties, though estimated at 250, are trifling, considering the great importance of the movement just concluded. The work of the balloon section was most valuable in the face of a heavy shell fire. It provides us with information daily. The Boers are trying their utmost to destroy it, but by our gradual movement we get out of the range of rifle fire. On our side a heavy and destructive fire has also been kept up, and from the kopjes we have inflicted on the Boers in their entrenched positions on the dongas a loss at least equal to ours. Our artillery behaved splendidly throughout the past days, covering the infantry retirement without the slightest regard to fear, although the Boer shrapnel continually burst among them. Our position is improving, and while we have plenty of troops they must be accorded the highest praise for their conduct in the actions against the defending force, who occupied splendid positions. Our task is difficult, but it is within our scope to master it.—Exchange Telegraph Company.

THE BOER POSITION.

The "Times" correspondent says that the Boer position consisted of a line of kopjes, strongly enternched extending from Spion Kop three miles to the east. The extremity curves sharply southward opposite Swartzkop a steep hill south of the river, where strong batteries of our naval, field, and mountain guns were massed. East of the kopjes are the high hills of Doorn Kloof.

General Lyttelton's brigade, crossing a bridge which the engineers had built under fire, attacked and took the southernmost kopje. The Boers, who had mounted guns on Doorn Kloof, shelled our troops heavily, preventing a further advance. The men bivouacked where they stood. On Tuesday no further advance was made. The Boers maintained a long range shell fire. The positions of their guns were not easy to discover.

In the afternoon the enemy vigorously attacked the northern end of General Lyttelton's kopje, and at first were successful, but reinforcements arriving the position was re-carried at the point of the bayonet.

FURTHER DETAILS OF MONDAY'S FIGHTING.

Spearman's Camp, Wednesday, 7 p.m.—A pontoon was thrown across the river on Monday by the Engineers, directly under Swartzkop, despite the presence of the enemy, and our men poured over, taking open formation immediately, and advancing against Vaalkrantz, where the enemy was strongly posted. All our heavy guns were directed upon this spot, but the enemy still seemed mainly occupied by the feint on the left, and gave most of their attention in that direction. A frontal attack was ordered as a feint, still further drawing the Boer attention from the real object. This was splendidly executed, the entire Boer fire being drawn from the enemy's batteries at Vaalkrantz. The field Batteries operating here became too eager, advancing rapidly, despite a heavy flank fire from two Creusot guns. The gunners apparently cared for nothing but to get at the enemy. Their position was seen by the General, and the battery was ordered to retire and take up a position under Vaalkrantz, where it joined in the heavy cannonade upon that position. Two battalions of infantry were subjected to such a murderous fire, Nordenfeldts, Maxims, and Mausers spouting a storm of bullets, that they were compelled to fall back to cover. Then a heavier fire was poured in upon the Boers, and nothing daunted by their first failure the men went on again, and with the Rifle Brigade, finally carrying Vaalkrantz with a magnificent rush at the point of the bayonet. The afternoon was then drawing to a close, and the infanty gave all their attention to making their position secure, and this work was further proceeded with yesterday. The naval guns were again busy all day yesterday (Tuesday), and by the greatest good luck one of our shells found the Boer magazine. It blew up with a terrific force, the entire ground being shaken. The Boers have mounted a Cruesot gun high up in a mountain to the south-east of Vaalkrantz. They are directing their shells upon Swartzkop. A second pontoon bridge has been thrown across the Tugela at the foot of Vaalkrantz. During our fire yesterday one of the Boer guns was effectually silenced. Our infantry have to-day still further advanced along the ridge, returning the Boer fire shot for shot. The field guns have been pushed forward, and are doing grand work. There is no idea of the enemy's losses, but their ambulances are taking wounded constantly to the rear. So far all has gone well.—Central News.

BOER REPORTS.

The Boer Head Laager, Ladysmith, February 6 (via Lourenco Marques, February 7).—Since yesterday the British, with their naval and other guns, have bombarded the Boer positions on the Upper Tugela. The British troops crossed the river at Pont and Molen Drifts, with a view to storming the burgher positions. At the former point General Burger beat them back, and they recrossed the river in great confusion. At Molen Drift fighting was renewed between the British force and the Standerton and Johannesburg commandos. There have been no casualties on the Boer side. The artillery cannonade was continued with more guns, and was the fiercest yet experienced. There was one continuous roar from the guns all day. This morning the bombardment was recommenced, a still larger number of guns being engaged.

11 a.m.—Further reports which have been brought in here in regard to yesterday's fight on the Tugela show that the British lost heavily at Pont Drift, but that on the Molen Drift side they took a position on a small kopje of no importance. Four men on the Boer side were killed. The British losses are unknown. They still hold possession of the kopje, but the big guns have ceased firing.—Reuter's Special service.

NATIVES FIGHTING FOR THE BOERS.

Spearman's Camp February 7, 6-5 p.m.—The hill that we took yesterday is still held. About fifty of the enemies who had remained there were driven out by the Durham Light Infantry, whose conduct is highly praised. Some Kaffirs are fighting with the Boers. An officer was wounded by one of them.—Laffan.

The "Times" printed, in its second edition yesterday, a telegram from its correspondent at Spearman's Camp confirming the report that the Boers employed natives in the fighting line. The correspondent says:—The enemy remained on the hill till the Durhams reached the top, when over 50 fled down the other side. More than half of these were armed natives fighting for the Boers.

THE OPERATIONS IN ZULULAND.

REPORTED ADVANCE OF A BRITISH FORCE.

Durban, February 1.—The "Natal Witness" publishes the following despatch from Nondweni, in Zululand:—A Boer force, with four waggons and three guns, was passed on the road from Vryheid towards Bango in January 21. The guns are being posted in a position to command the Vryheid road. Vryheid is full of Boers who have been drawn from Ladysmith and Dundee to hold the place against the British at Nondweni and to close the border. Small parties of Boer scouts are frequently seen looking out for the expected British troops.—Reuter.

Durban, January 31.—News has at length been received from the strong flying column, which was despatched under circumstances of some mystery from the front to Zululand, via this port early last month.

Nominally the column has been assigned to the prosaic duty of checking Boer cattle raiders, but it is believed to have much more important work before it.

All the troopers are experienced Colonial scouts, who it was thought would not have much difficulty in picking up a living for themselves and their horses as they moved.

This has not proved as easy a task as had been hoped, but the column has managed to reach northern Zululand all well.—Central News.

BOER MOVEMENTS IN ZULULAND.

The Natal Government has received information by native runner that a Boer force attacked the Nqutu Magistracy, Zululand, on January 31. The Boers having artillery with them, the magistrate was obliged to surrender, and it is understood that he and his staff are prisoners.

Capetown, February 15.—Advices from Bremersdorp state that no successor to Bunu, the King of Swaziland, has yet been appointed, and the Queen is all-powerful. The chiefs Maconjo and Hoornda have been killed, as well as three of Umbandine's widows. The Swazis are armed and on the alert in the interest of their own preservation.—Reuter.

THE SITUATION IN LADYSMITH.

A CHEERING REPORT.

Durban, February 2.—Two gentlemen have got out of Ladysmith. One of them, named Gourton, gives a cheering report of the beleaguered troops, who on the whole, he says, are very fit and full of hope. There are sufficient provisions to last a considerable time and fresh meet is served out daily. Some of the medicines, however, are exhausted. The news of the capture of Spion Kop and subsequent retirement was published in an Army Order.

Mr. Gourton and his companion did not know the country, and depended on Kaffirs to guide them from kraal to kraal. On one occasion they were hiding in a kraal when some Boers came up and began picking peaches near them. On another the two refugees were accosted by native policemen, who, mistaking them for Boers, presented their revolvers at them. On their giving a satisfactory explanation of themselves they were conducted safely to Estcourt. They say at night time the Boer flashlights played over the whole country side.—Reuter.

GENERAL FRENCH'S OPERATIONS.

STRONG INFANTRY FORCE TO SEIZE NORVAL'S PONT.

The following despatch has been received in Capetown from Naauwpoort:—"Great activity prevails here and at Rensburg and Hanover Road, owing to the fact that an overwhelming force of infantry has been sent to seize Norval's Pont, the cavalry, having completed a reconnaissance of the enemy's position, being retired in order to recoup losses." Capetown, February 5.—There is less artillery fire from the enemy at Magersfontein, and it is believed that the guns have gone to Norval's Pont. Great activity prevails in Naauwpoort and Colesberg district.—Exchange Telegraph Company.

OPERATIONS NEAR RENSBURG.

Rensburg, February 3.—The New Zealanders, Rimington's Guides, and a squadron of the Life Guards are occupyig positions on the extreme right flank in the neighbourhood of a large force of the enemy in a most audacious manner. Yesterday the New Zealanders made a sweep of the neighbouring hills in company with the Guides, whilethe Carabiniers, under Colonel Porter, co-operated on flank and front. Potfontein and several hills were reconnoitred and occupied, and finally a kopje which the enemy has been occupying for some time past was rushed and taken, the enemy clearing out after offering a very slack resistance. One of the New Zealanders was wounded. In the meantime the Carabiniers were sweeping the country further north, as far as Ratelpoort and Hebron. Very few Boers were encountered, but small parties were seen retreating in the distance. The operations took up the whole day.—Reuter.

7,000 BOERS HEMMED IN.

The Capetown correspondent of the Daily Telegraph in a despatch dated Saturday, says: General French has now got 7,000 Boers practically shut up in the hills around Colesberg. The enemy have removed their laager to centre of the kopjes, just beyond range of our artillery. With two big naval guns it is believed that General French could compel the Boers almost instantly to surrender. Common shell is much needed at the front, as shrapnel is less effective when used against concealed hill entrenchments. Throughout the north of Cape Colony the enemy are becoming alarmed. At Stormberg they see our force being strengthened, in front of them being General Gatacre, while on their flank is General Kelly-Kenny, and presently General Brabant will be endangering their communications. In fact our strategic plans are maturing on every side and the Boers know it. Ladysmith is our only anxiety.

CLEARING OUT THE BOERS.

Rensburg, February 5.—The Boers have been occupying a strong position surrounded by hills directly between Slingersfontein and Colesberg ever since our investment of the latter place, and from time to time have sent shells thence into our camp. Their snug encampment has been visible to us from Coleskop. Early this morning the enemy were seen to be hard at work on this position apparently erecting a new stand for artillery. We promptly commenced shelling them out with lyddite, effectually spoiling their work. The whole position was swept, and the result was a general clearance of the enemy. A number of Boer ambulances were observed to be busy during the morning.—Reuter's Special Service.

A SKIRMISH NEAR RENSBERG.

Rensburg, February 6.—This morning a patrol of Dragoons drew the enemy's fire near Potfontein. The Boers who were holding certain kopjes in the vicinity were discovered to be about 300 strong. I Battery Royal Horse Artillery, which had just arrived from India, immediately went out with two 15-pounders, supported by the Wiltshires. The enemy opened fire on the advancing force, and the guns at once replied. A shrapnel shell was sent to the exact spot from which the shots came. It burst directly over the enemy, who ceased firing and completely disappeared. We sent a few more shells into their position and then retired. One Dragoon had his horse shot under him. The Boer casualties are unknown.—Reuter's Special Service.

BOMBARDMENT OF THE ENEMY'S POSITION.

Rensburg, February 7.—The enemy are showing greater activity at all points, and are shelling our convoys to the camps beyond Coleskop. This morning they maintained a steady bombardment of Porter's Hill, but did no damage.—Reuter.

Rensburg, Feb. 7.—Three Inniskilling Dragoons were wounded while on a reconnaissance in the hilly country near Slingersfontein yesterday, and three others are missing. The enemy are becoming more aggressive. They now hold a position halfway on the direct road between Rensburg and Colesberg, and from this they shelled Porter's Hill this morning persistently but ineffectually. They have formed a new larger on the lower Seacow River between Colesberg and Philipstown, with the intention, it is believed, of worrying and possibly arresting the loyal farmers residing along the river.—Reuter's Special Service.

Rensburg, Feb. 8, 9·25 a.m.—Early this morning for about an hour we vigorously bombarded the enemy's position to the eastward, opposite Slingersfontein with lyddite, and westward from the top of Coleskop with 15-pounder shrapnel, paying special attention to the sites of the enemy's guns, which have lately been unusually active.—Reuter's Special Service.

FIGHTING NEAR STERKSTROOM.

BOERS REPULSED.

Sterkstroom Camp, February 7.—A skirmish occurred between our advanced outpost and a Boer patrol this morning. The Boers shelled our camp. They made a feint against Penhoek Camp, at the same time threatening Molteno. On the arrival of reinforcements, the enemy retired. Our loss was one killed and four wounded.—Reuter's Special Service.

Capetown, February 7.—The "Argus" confirms the report that heavy firing has been heard from the direction of Birds River and Penhoek, and states that the Boers are believed to be attacking. An armoured train, adds the "Argus," has gone to the front, and troops are being sent forward.—Reuter.

Sterkstroom, Wednesday, 8.30 a.m.—The Boer attak upon our positions commenced early this morning. The places attacked are our eastern outposts, —Penhoek, which is about 17 miles from headquarters; and Birds River Siding, which is 34 miles away. Penhoek is garrisoned by six companies of Royal Scots and a force of Colonial Mounted Infantry, with a battery of Artillery. This force has been attacked by about 500 of the enemy with one gun. Brids River Siding is held by a force of Cape Mounted Rifles and two companies of Royal Scots, with a number of Mounted Rifles and a battery of Artillery. The Boers attacking Brids River are shelling our positions vigorously. Our positions are being well maintained. Reinforcements are being hurried from headquarters to the scene of the fighting.—Central News.

Birds River, Wednesday Night.—The Boer attack on Penhoek was a feint. They delivered their main blow here. They shelled our position with three guns, but when General Gatacre with reinforcements came up they hastily retreated. Our mounted infantry and cavalry are pursuing them. British losses slight.—Central News.

Sterkstroom Camp, February 7, 11·45 p.m.—The Boer attack at Bird's River was feeble. The enemy decamped on the arrival of reinforcements of Cape Mounted Rifles and Montmorency's Scouts, who pursued.

The attack on Penhoek was only a feint. Our casualties were slight.

Strong Boer patrols have threatened Molteno during the day.

February 8, 10·50 a.m.—The Boers captured a patrol consisting of a sergeant and six men of Brabant's Horse, early in yesterday's skirmish.—Exchange Telegraph Company.

AT MODDER RIVER.

FLANK MOVEMENT BY GENERAL MACDONALD.

Brigadier General Macdonald, with the Highland Brigade, the 62nd Battery of Royal Field Artillery, and the 9th Lancers, has been reconnoitring from the Modder River camp in a north-westerly direction to Koodoosdorp Drift, where he arrived on Sunday.

The last few miles of the march from Modder River camp were (says the correspondent of the "Standard") over very trying ground. A few shots were exchanged between our advanced scouts and small parties of the enemy. Koppiesdam (which MacDonald has occupied) commands the roads from Kimberley to Hopetown and Douglas. Two Boer laagers, at Kameel Hoek and Griquatown, are within striking distance. The arrival in the neighbourhood of General Macdonald's column was very opportune. It just prevented two large commandoes from effecting a junction. The force now holds both banks of the river.

The first brush with the enemy took place at daylight on Monday. The 9th Lancers ascended the Koodoosberg Kopje, on the north bank, and discovered a Boer patrol in the act of climbing the other side of the hill. Shots were exchanged, and the enemy, taken by surprise, fled hastily.

A cavalry patrol subsequently discovered several men belonging to the force occupying the second laager in possession of the ridges to the north-east, and crossing in the direction of the laager at Kameel Hoek. The Boers opened fire, killing a horse, and vacated the ridges when the main body of the cavalry made its appearance.

The infantry were not engaged in the skirmishing. The Highland Light Infantry bivouacked on the north bank of the Riet River.

There is great activity among the enemy, and several parties are engaged in watching the movements of our column. A strong force is concentrating to oppose General Macdonald, should he advance further.

The troops suffered considerably from the excessive heat and the scarcity of water during the last stage of the march.

General Macdonald's intention (says the "Times" correspondent) is to construct a redoubt on a hill commanding the drift.

The War Office reports that Private Ernest McNicoll, 9th Lancers was killed at Koodoosberg on Monday in the cource of General Macdonald's operations.

Modder River, February 7.—General Macdonald's movement has evidently disconcerted the enemy, at the same time that it has safeguarded the operations of portions of the Belmont garrison in the direction of Douglas, where there are still a few rebels. "Sniping" at the pickets of General Macdonald's force goes on daily, but the casualties up to the present only number two.

The 9th Lancers have made several attempts to draw the enemy from their position, but without success. We hold the highest portion of the kopje. The Boers occupy the lower slopes.

Unfortunately, owing to the steepness of the southern slope, it is impossible for General Macdonald to mount his artillery on the summit of the hill.—Reuter's Special Service.

BOER ATTEMPT TO RUSH OUR POSITION.

Koodoosberg Drift (via Modder River), February 6, 1·50, a.m. (delayed by Censor).—A strong force of mounted Boers attempted at noon yesterday to rush our position at Koodoosberg. The attempt failed entirely; and the enemy did not even succeed in ascertaining the strength in which we held the position.

Our Engineers stationed on the top of a hill heliographed that our northward Lancer pickets were retiring in our direction. The Boers, in sections, filed over a low ridge about 5,000 yards north of our position, and immediately extended on the veldt below. They numbered at this time about 500 men.

As they advanced towards us at gallop we opened upon them a sharp fire from rifles and two Maxim guns. They were constantly reinforced until their numbers had increased to about 1,200. Most of them left their horses in the shelter of dongas and skirmished persistently forward on foot towards our trenches.

They failed, however, to move us, and had themselves to retire before the fire of our screened infantry parties and Maxims. No one on our side was wounded.

Another party of about fifty Boers appeared this morning. The Lancers emptied three of their saddles. We had no casualties.—Laffan.

ENEMY'S COMMUNICATIONS CUT.

The enemy's laager to the north of Koodoosberg guards the road to Kimberley, and is in communication (says the correspondent of the "Daily News") with the laager to the south, which is composed of rebels. Our Engineers are building a fort at the drift, thus cutting off the outlet for the enemy south of the river. The enemy are evidently anxious to regain the drift to allow of the passage of the Boers in laager to the south of the river.

The "Daily Chronicle's" correspondent says that Mr. Blanksberg, the storekeeper at Koodoosdorp, reports that only a few Boers were seen by him, and states that they use the lower drift at Betakers, nearer Douglas. He continually assisted our despatch riders to and from Kimberley, and is pleased at our presence. He is now going to Capetown, as the position between two armies is very undesirable. He reports that the rebel Boers of the district have established, it seems, a reign of terror, trying to compel everyone hitherto loyal to join them, and they spread ridiculously false reports about Boer successes.

THE POSITION AT MODDER RIVER.

GENERAL TUCKER AT THE CAMP.

Capetown, January 30.—Major-General Tucker commanding the 7th Division, left yesterday, for Modder River.—Laffan.

Modder River Camp January 30.—The Royal Engineers have begun to build a strong permanent bridge across the Modder above its confluence with the Riet. This will render our camp independent of the ford which is now used for transport, but which is frequently impassable.—Laffan.

Modder River, February 1.—The usual routine of work is proceeding here. The customary morning and evening shelling is now varied with a little shrapnel during the day.—Reuter.

RAILWAY REPAIRING AND RAILWAY DESTRUCTION.

The "Standard's" correspondent with Lord Methuen's column on the Modder River, telegraphing on Saturday, says:—The Naval guns continue to maintain a desultory bombardment of the enemy's position There is good warrant for the belief that the Boers are massing their forces between here and Kimberly. They seem to be very well informed about most of the movements on our side. Their strength in front of us is estimated at 20,000, apart from the force at Jacobsdal. The repairs to the railway bridge are nearing completion, and the line should be available for traffic very shortly. The Engineers have done admirable, as well as speedy work.

A Central News despatch says the Boers were again busy on Friday in the work of destroying the railway tracks beteewn this camp and Langeberg, and we did not attempt to disturb them. They commenced operations at a spot about two thousand yards from our most forward position, and thereafter we heard not fewer than thirty-three distinct explosions, which followed in quick succession. There can be little doubt that the railway line and culvers for considerable distance have been wrecked.

The series of inter-regimental boxing matches in which all the troops have been taking the keenest interest, came to a very spirited and successful conclusion on Firday evening. The three fine champion cups presented by Lord Methuen were won respectively by the Scots Guards, the Grenadier Guards, and the Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders. There were many other prizes.

THE SIEGE OF KIMBERLEY.

BOERS FIRING AT THE SEARCHLIGHT.

Kimberley, Feb. 4.—The enemy yesterday fired at the searchlight from Kamfersdam. A few shrapnel shells, evidently aimed at the light, fell into the town, They exploded harmlessly, the elevation being too great. Mrs. Rochfort Maguire came within the zone of fire while driving at the outer end of the avenue at Kenilworth, the enemy dropping two shells in uncomfortably close proximity to her Cape cart.—Reuter's Special Service.

GOOD NEWS FROM MAFEKING.

BADEN-POWELL PUSHING BACK THE ENEMY.

Cononel Nicholson, commanding the troops at Bulawayo, has received the appended despatch from Colonel Plumer. It is dated from Gaberones:

The following has been received from Colonel Baden-Powell:—

Mafeking, Jan. 17.—All is well here. For the past fortnight we have been pushing out trenches and sharpshooters towards the enemy's big gun battery. On the 15th we got within effective range, and next day the enemy's 94-pounder and high velocity Krupp evacuated their positions, retiring to a more distant one on the east side of the town, where they have comparatively little command. We have thus pushed the enemy on three sides well out of rifle shot, and opened grazing for cattle on the east side. The enemy has still two strong works within 1,800, and another within 2,000 yards. These we hope to shift shortly, possibly with dynamite. The wounded in the fight of the 26th ult. are doing well. Captain Fitzclarence is riding about practically well. I committed, in reporting the fight, to state that we brought back our killed and wounded, but that the Boers, under the pretence of giving assistance, plundered all the dead.

BOER POSITIONS BOMBARDED.

The following despatch from Lord Roberts, dated Capetown, February 4, has been received at the War Office:—Mafeking reported all well on January 17. Trenches have been pushed out towards the enemy's big gun battery, causing it to be evacuated. Enemy are now pushing back on northern, southern, and western side well out of rifle fire. Otherwise no change in situation.

Pretoria, February 2.—It is officially announced that the garrison at Mafeking bombarded all the positions of the investing force on Tuesday with three big guns and some Maxims. There were no casualties on other side.—Reuter.

Official advice has been received at Capetown that telegraphic communication has been restored from the northward with Gaberones, about ninety miles north of Mafeking, and that thence a bi-weekly service of runners has been instituted for the conveyance to Mafeking of letters and telegrams. This tends to show that the investment is nothing like as complete as formerly.

FENIANS AT MAFEKING.

STATEMENT BY COLONEL BADEN-POWELL.

This week's issue of "The King" contains extracts from letters written by Colonel R. S. S. Baden-Powell describing how Mafeking was fortified. The letters were brought out of the beleagured town by a native who had the despatches in the stem of his tobacco pipe. From these letters it appears that Colonel Baden-Powell, before any enemy appeared on the horizon, set about marking out the line of his exterior defence works, and, with that common sense which is the best test of the true soldier, at once directed the construction of ample shell-proof cover against the guns which at that time seemed so chimerical to the people of Mafeking.

THE TOWN DEFENCES.

Each one of his outworks, he writes, all round the town was at once provided with underground shell-proof accommodation for the whole of its garrison. The town itself was divided up into three or four sections each of which had its own arrangements for defence. In each big mounds of earth have been thrown up with good interior apartments, all constructed of the handiest material, such as wall supports and roof crossbeams of railway metals, with panellings and roofings of corrugated iron. Colonel Baden-Powell tells how he converted the cellars of several houses into safe retreats of a similar kind, and by means of banking huge mounds of earth immediately overhead, they rendered good service to the garrison and inhabitants on that day when the Boer artillery began to rain shot and shell upon the devoted little town. But the perfect machine-like system which holds sway at Mafeking is, perhaps, the most interesting fact about the siege. In the centre of the beleaguered town is a big traverse or mound of earth. Inside this mound is the brain of Mafeking. "Here I sit in my bomb-proof bureau," says Baden-Powell, "writing these letters. Around me is telephonic communication with each one of my outposts. At each of these outposts a telescope keeps constant watch on the Boer outposts and guns. As soon as it is seen which way their fire is about to be directed the wire communications are set to work, and a bell with which each defensive quarter is provided, clangs in that part of the town where the shell is about to fall, and all the open at once go to ground like rabbits. Generally speaking, most of us, unless duty takes us out, keep pretty close during the day, but we come out and take the air by night. The Boers usually finish pounding us towards evening or just send us a few shells before the sun goes down."

FORTY FENIAN PRISONERS.

One thing Badon-Powell has not negected. He has effectually swept Mafeking clear of all suspected traitors. Those who are not outside now are closely shut up in particularly strong quarters, where he says:—

"I have forty Fenian prisoners, including the late station-master of Mafeking, all of whom, he goes on to say, "were rather more than suspected of treasonable correspondence with the enmy." Adequate provisions for the siege were at the outset his great

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est anxiety, and on this score Colonel Baden-Powell has a serious indictment to make against the Cape Government.

Colonel Baden-Powell's reference to Fenian prisoners is interesting in view of the question asked by Mr. T. M. Healy in the House of Commons on Monday. Mr. Healy asked "whether Mr. James Quinlan, stationmaster at Mafeking, was allowed, before being shot by order of Colonel Baden-Powell, to write a letter containing a vindication of his innocence addressed to an Irish member." Mr. Wyndham stated in reply that he had no information on the subject.

MORE BOER GUNS FOR THE FRONT.

Capetown, February 6 (10.15 a.m.).—The "Cape Argus" is credibly informed that ninety guns have been despatched from Pretoria to the front, increasing by that number Mr. Wyndham's estimate of 110 guns, and thus leaving the Pretoria forts denude Exchange Telegraph Company.

ALLEGED DESTRUCTION OF PRIVATE PROPERTY-

LORD ROBERTS' REBUKE TO THE BOER PRESIDENTS.

Capetown, February 5.—The following correspondence between the Presidents of the Transvaal and the Orange Free State and General Lord Roberts is published here. It begins with a joint despatch from Presidents Steyn and Kruger, dated Bloemfontein, February 3, saying:—We learn from many sides that the British troops, contrary to the recognised usages of war have been guilty of destruction by burning and blowing up with dynamite farmhouses, and devastating farms and goods therein, whereby unprotected woman and children have often been deprived of food and shelter. This happens not only in places where barbarians are encouraged by British officers, but even in Cape Colony and in this State (Orange Free State), where white brigands come out from the theatre of war with the evident intention of carrying on general devastation without any reason recognised by the custom of war, and without in any way furthering the operations. We wish earnestly to protest against such practices.

Replying on the 5th inst., Lord Roberts said:—I beg to acknowledge your Honours' telegram charging British troops with the destruction of property contrary to the recognised usages of war, and with brigandage and devastation. These charges are made in vague and general terms. No specific case is mentioned. No evidence is given. I have seen such charges made before now in the Press but in no case which has come under my notice have they been substantiated. Most stringent instructions have been issued to British troops to respect private property so far as it is compatible with the conduct of military operations. All wanton destruction and injury to peaceful inhabitants are contrary to British practice and traditions, and will, if necessary, be vigorously repressed by me.

I regret that your Honours should have seen fit to repeat the untrue statement that barbarians have been encouraged by British officers to commit depredations. In the only case in which a raid has been perpetrated by native subjects of the Queen, the act was contrary to the instructions of the British officer nearest the spot, and entirely disconcerted his operations. The women and children taken prisoners by the natives were restored to their home by the agency of the British officer in question.

I regret to say it is the Republican forces which, in some cases, have been guilty of carrying on war in a manner not in accordance with civilized usage. I refer especially to the expulsion of loyal subjects of Her Majesty from their homes in the invaded districts because they refused to be commandeered by the invaders. It is barbarous to attempt to force men to take sides against their own Sovereign country by threats of spoliation and expulsion. Men, women, and children had to live their homes owing to such compulsion. Many of those who were formerly in comfortable circumstances are now maintained by charity.

That war should inflict hardships and injury on peaceful inhabitants is inevitable, but it is the desire of Her Majesty's Government and my intention to conduct this war with as little injury as possible to peaceful inhabitants and private property. I hope your Honours will exercise your authority to ensure it is conducted in a similar spirit on your side. —Reuter's Special Service.

Capetown, February 6.—President Kruger's and President Steyn's telegram to Lord Roberts calling British soldiers white brigands, and charging them with spoliation, has aroused great indignation.—Exchange Telegraph Company.

THE REPORTED MURDER OF ENGLISHMEN IN THE FREE STATE.

SOME HOPE THAT THEY WERE NOT SHOT.

It was recently reported that three Englishmen named McLachlan, Robbins, and Gloves were shot on Christmas Day in the market square at Harrismith, Orange Free State, for refusing to fight against their own countrymen. There appears now to be some doubt as to the accuracy of this report. On Tuesday the Pietermaritzburg correspondent of the "Daily Mail" telegraphed as follows:—

"February 5.—A lady who left Harrismith at the beginnig of January says she spoke with Mcehlochlon (sic) and Robinson (sic), who were reported to have been shot on Christmas Day. She says that nobody has been shot in that town, but everyone has been commandeered.

A question on the same subject was put yesterday in the House by Colonel Bryce-Jones. Mr. Chamberlain stated that he had made inquiry by telegram and received yesterday a reply to the effect that no foundation was known for the report, but that efforts were being made to ascertain its source.

The State Department of the United States has, says Laffan's Agency, in response to a request by the British Government, telegraphed to Mr. Adelber Hay, the United States Consul at Pretoria, instructing him to investigate the report.

BRITISH MANIFESTO TO THE BOERS.

CALLED ON TO RETURN TO THEIR HOMES.

The war correspondent of the "Daily Mail" at General Gatacre's quarters (Sterkstroom Camp), telegraphs:—A message from headquarters was transmitted to the army on Monday, and, by our intellengence officer to most of the towns bordering and adjacent to the invaded Colonial territory with the view of having it conveyed in turn to the enemy. The message invites Free Staters and Transvaalers to desert, offering them good treatment and restoration to their farms on the occupation of Republican territory by the British, and it guarantees free passages home to Europeans. It states that rebels cannot except such generous treatment, but advises them to surrender in preference to being taken prisoners.

Sterkstroon, Feb. 6—A notice has been issued from the British head quarters that all Free Staters and Transvaalers who desert will have their horses sold and the money refunded to them. Foreigners, it is added will be sent home at the Government expense; but rebels, though advised to surrender, cannot expect the same treatment The Intelligence Department has derived considerable information from the natives, who have arrived here from Johannesburg, and who had to travel all the way on foot.

The proclamation issued by Lord Roberts encouraging the Free Staters and Transvaalers to desert by the promise that they shall be well treated, and also advising the Colonial rebels, who must not, however expect the same terms to surrender now instead of, being caught in the field, will, it is expected, have a good effect.—Reuter.

STRENGTH OF THE BOER FORCES.

MAJUBA HILL AND VAN KEENEN'S PASS FORTIFIED.

A British subject has arrived at Capetown from the Transvaal, after some exciting experiences, having escaped in order to avoid fighting against the English. He estimates (says the correspondent of the "Daily News") the strength of the Boer army at over eighty thousand. Nearly all the Germans in the Transvaal joined the Boers. The so-called Irish Brigade consists, with a few exceptions, of Irish Americans. They are utilised principally in guarding prisoners of war, and doing dirty work about the camps.

The Boers investing Kimberley and between there and Spytfontein, number, according to the same account, twenty-five thousand men. Between Colesburg and Stormberg there are another twenty-five thousand Boers and rebels occupying the country.

Formidable fortifications have been erected at Laing's Nek, Majuba Hill, and Van Reenen's Pass, which is impregnable. When driven back from Natal, the Boers intend retiring to Laing's Nek and other fortifications, and making a stand there. They are confident of their ultimate success. They have still enormous supplies of ammunition, and they rely upon European complications ensuing upon the British invasion of the Republics.

ATTEMPTED ESCAPE OF BOER PRISONERS.

TWO WOUNDED.

Capetown, February 6.—It is reported that five of the Boer prisoners at Simonstown attempted to escape last night. They succeeded in obtaining possession of some firearms and wounded one of the warders. The alarm was given, however, and all five were recaptured, two of them being wounded.

The failure of the attempt was due to the promptitude with which our alarm guns were fired, Her Majesty's ship Niobe immediately turning her searchlight on the scene.—Reuter's Special Service.

PRESIDENT KRUGER'S REPORTED SCHEME

PROPOSED PERSONAL APPEAL TO THE POWERS.

The Capetown correspondent of the "Daily Telegraph" says:—I hear that the latest Boer scheme was to send Kruger to Europe on the capture of Ladysmith, which it was expected would occur on January 6. The President was to be shipped from Delagoa Bay, and the idea was that he should appeal personally to the European Powers to stop the war, and to save the republics. The belief was that the [illegible] oligarch would prove a pathetic and [illegible] figure. The project, which is now in abeyance, awaiting some similar victory, indicates the conviction of the enemy, which is now universally entertained, that their resistance is breaking down. My information, which is derived from an exceptionally well-informed source, is corroborated by inquiries made in the proper quarters.

The "Cape Argus" learns on excellent authority that one of the best known commandants of the Free State has entered into communication with the British military authorities with a view to ascertaining what terms Great Britain is disposed to offer should the Free Staters cut themselves drift from their allies.

SIR WILLIAM BUTLER.

A LEGAL ACTION THREATENED.

In the House of Commons on Tuesday, Feburary 6 Mr. Wyndham, replying to Mr. MacNeill, said there was no truth in the suggestion that Sir William Butler was relieved of the Cape command for not occupying Northern Natal as far as Dundee before the war began. Sir William Butler was offered the command of the Western District on August 8. On August 10 he declined, stating that he did not wish to risk embarrassment to inferior officers. He was informed on August 12 that no embarrassment would result, and on August 14 he accepted the appointment, which was for five years. Sir William Butler, who could not act without the authority of the War Office, had asked whether, as he had consulted his solicitor, he might take legal proceedings against a certain person. The reply was that no military objection would be raised.

THE OUTRAGE BY WILD WAS.

The "Rangoon Gazette" gives the following account of the recent fatal attack on a survey party:—We regret to report that a very serious outrage was perpetrated on the 9th instant, Major Kiddle, R.A.M.C., in medical charge of the British portion of the Burmo-Chinese Boundary Commission, and Mr. A. B. Sutherland, Extra Assistant Commissioner, on special duty with the Commission, being killed, and Mr. G. J. L. Litton, her Majesty's Consul at Szumao, wounded. No details have been received beyond the fact that the crime took place at Monghem, which is not marked on any of the maps, but which is presumably in long. 99-15 E. and lat. 23-30 N. It is not stated by whom the attack was made, but there can be no doubt it was by the Las or Wild Was, who recently attacked Mr. Bagshawe's railway survey party not far from Kunlong. Mr. Litton's injury is painful but not dangerous. The bodies of Major Kiddle and Mr. Sutherland have been recovered. Mr. Scott, the British Commissioner, and General Liu, the Chinese Commissioner, are concerting measures for the punishment of the guilty parties.

Major Walter Kiddle was a few days short of 36 years of age and had nearly fourteen year's service in the Royal Army Medical Corps. Mr. A. B. Sutherland was thirty years of age and had nearly eleven years' service. He was appointed Inspector of Police in 1889 and three years ago was appointed Extra Assistant Commissioner. He had been stationed in the Southern Shan States for some time past and was attached to the Boundary Commission as Political Officer in November last.

The following Press Note has been issued: Mr. Scott, wires that on the 9th Major Kiddle R.A.M.C., and Mr. Sutherland, Extra Assistant Commissioner, who were on duty with the Boundary Commission, were murdered at Monghem. Mr. Litton, Consul for Ssumao, who also is on duty with the Commission, was wounded. Mr. Litten's wound is painful but not severe. The bodies of Major Kiddle and Mr. Sutherland have been recovered. Mr. Scott wires that he will concert measures for punishment with General Liu. No further particulars have been received. The exact locality of Monghem is unknown. It is probably about longitude 99-15 and latitude 23-30.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANK.

The sixty-ninth report of the Court of Directors to the ordinary half-yearly general meeting of shareholders, held at the City Hall Hongkong, on Saturday, the 17th February, is as follows:—

To the Proprietors of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation. Gentlemen,—The Directors have now to submit to you a general statement of the affairs of the bank, and balance sheet for the half-year ending 31st December 1899.

The net profits for that period, including 963,532.06 dollers=Rs. 13,87,486, balance brought forward from last account, after paying all charges, deducting interest paid and due, and making provision for bad and doubtful accounts, amount to 3,118,624.31 dollers=Rs. 44,90,819.

The directors recommend the transfer of 500,000 dollers=Rs. 7,20,000 from the Profit and Loss Account to credit of Reserve Fund, which Fund will then stand at 11,500,000 dollers=Rs. 165,60,000.

After making this transfer and deducting remuneration to directors there remains for appropriation 2,603,624.31 dollers=Rs. 37,49,219, out of which the directors recommend the payment of a dividend of one pound and ten shillings sterling per share, which at 1-6 will absorb 533,333.33 dollers=Rs. 7,68,000, and a bonus of ten shillings sterling per share, which at 4-6 will absorb 177,777.78 dollers=Rs. 2,56,000.

The difference in exchange between 4-6 the rate at which the dividend and bonus are declared, and 1 11 3-8 the rate of the day, amounts to 931,609·04 dollers=Rs. 13,41,604.

The balance 960,843·51 dollers=Rs. 13,83,615 to be carried to new profit and loss account.

DIRECTORS.

Mr. N. A. Siebs has been elected Chairman for the year 1900 and Mr. R. Shewan, Deputy Chairman.

Mr. E. Shellim and Mr. Robert H. Hill having resigned their seats, Mr. D. M. Moses and Mr. R. L. Richardson have been invited to fill the vacancies; these appointments require confirmation at this meeting.

Mr. A. Haupt, Mr. A. McConachie and Mr. P. Sachse retire in rotation, but being eligible for re-election offer themselves accordingly.

AUDITORS.

The accounts have been audited by Mr. F. Henderson and Mr. A. G. Wood, the latter acting for Mr. C. S. Sharp who is absent from the Colony.

Mr. F. Henderson offers himself for re-election, so also does Mr. C. S. Sharp who is shortly returning to the Colony.

R. M. GRAY, Chairman.

Hongkong, 29th January.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M., ON SATURDAY, THE 24th OF FEBRUARY, 1900.

SUMMARY.

There has been a brisk rise of pressure at Karachi, Ahmedabad and Surat, a brisk to rapid fall in Sind the Punjab, Rajputana and North-West Provinces, and at Saugor and Jubbulpore, and a slight rise or fall elsewhere. The distribution remains much the same as yasterday, and the baric gardients are moderately steep.

Winds in the Punjab, North-West and central Provinces and Central India are cyclonic, while they are variable in other districts. The force has been fresh to strong in Gurarat, Central India in Berar, and moderate to light in other places.

The variations of both the maximum and minimum temperature are from 5° to 9° above the normal in many places. The highest temperature in the shade was 98° at Sholapur and Cuddapah, and the lowest 51° at Jacobabad.

Humidity has increased considerably in Sind, the Punjab, Rajputana, Gujarat, Central India, Central and North-West Provinces and Berar, and the skies are more or less cloudy almost everywhere.

Light to moderate showers are reported from Lahore, Nagpur and Raipur, and a few drops from Cawnpore and Amraoti.

The isobars indicate that the depression has moved further south eastwards, and is to-day somewhere to the north-west of Sirsa, where the barometer is nearly two-tenths of an inch below the normal. The weather over the country lying to the north of latitude 22° is unsettled.

G. L. TOWERS,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.
Bombay, 23rd February, 1900.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m. 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 dex. Fah. ......inches	29·927
Temperature of the Air ......degrees	76·1
Wet Bulb Thermometer	69·0
Dew Point	65·6
Relative humidity of Air	·708
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10)	0·4
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m.) next day ......degrees	82·6
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	69·4
General Directions of wind*	NW, N, NE, WNW.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours* ......miles	176

* From midnight to midnight.

N. A. F. MOOS.
Director, Government Observatory.

The recent raid upon Miranshah village in the Tochi Valley is believed to have been the work of the Gumatti outlaws, who have been refugees in Khost since the destruction of their stronghold on the Bannu frontier. Free passage was apparently given them by the villagers against whom a surprise party was so successfully sent last week. This salutary lesson should prevent the tribesmen in the Tochi Valley having further dealing with these out-laws.

THE FAMINE IN INDIA.

THE MANSION HOUSE FUND.

Though the Indian Famine Fund has yet to be formally opened, many donations have been received by the Lord Mayor at the Mansion House, including:—The Bengal and North-Western Railway Company, 350 l.; the Rohilkhund and Kumaon Railway Company, 100 l.; Messrs. Pittar, Leverson and Co., 105 l.; Captain and Mrs. J. F. Tottenham, 5 l.; Miss Hughes, 20 l.; E. A. E., 10 l. 10s.; Major J. C. Harris, R. E., 5 l.; Sir Thomas Sanderson, 10 l. 10s.; Mr. H. Seymour Trower, 50 l.; Messrs. N. M. Rothschild and Sons, 2,000 l.; the London and County Bank, 500 l.; Messrs. Hoare and Co. (Fleet Street), 105 l.; the Rev. Dr. Abbot, 5 l. 5s; Mr. I. Russell Buckler, 25 l.; the Rev. Dr. Gifford, 10 l. 10s.; Dr. Needham, 10 l.; Miss. E. S. Baxter, 5 l. 5s.; Lord Medway, 10 l.; Messrs. G. F. Sutton, Sons and Co., 10 l. 10s.; Rev. Charles Voysey, 5 l.; Mr. Edmund Waller, 10 l.; Mr. Francis Levien, 10 l. 10s.; Capt. and Mrs. Richmond Moore, 10 l. 10s.; and I. L. D. 5 l. "F. H.," 1,000 l.; "Vice-Admiral N.," 50 l.; Sir Barrington and Lady Simeon, 10 l.; Mr. T. R. Harmer, 10 l. 10s.; Sir Henry Thompson, 25 l; Mr. Howard Morley, 105 l.; Mr. H. W. Smithers, 50 l.; Sir Harry Poland, Q.C., 105 l. Sir Richard Martin, 100 l. Rev. S. A., Donaldson, 10 l. 10s.; Mr. W. Marriott, 10 l. 10s; Major R. H. Daniell, 10 l.; Mr. Henry S. Way 10 l. 10s. Mr. H. E. Beddington, 10 l. 10s; Mr. W. Farrer Ecroyd, 52 l. 10s; Mr. John D. Mayne. 50 l; Mr. A. G. Watson 20 l.; Mr. John Prince, 25 l.; Mme. Blumenthal, 10 l. the Earl of Ducie, 25 l.; "E. C.," 25 l.; Miss H. Gladstone, 25 l. Mr. F. A. Wigan, 52 l. 10s.; Sir Edward Clarke, M. P., 105 l.; Lord Calthorpe, 100 l.; Messrs. R. Raphael and Sons, 200 l.; Messrs. Louis Floersheim and Co., 100 l.; "R. B. I.," 15 l.; Mr. A. H. Whishaw (St. Petersburg) 10 l. 10s.; 10 l.; Mr. T. K. Hardie, 10 l. Mr. F. D. Mocatta 200 l. Mrs. Clough, 10 l.; Sir James B. Peile, 25 l. Miss de Vaynes, 10 l.; and Mr. E. Hesketh, 10 l. Lord Reay, 100 l.; Messrs. Grindlay and Co., 105 l.; Mrs. J. H. Matthews, 10 l. 10s; "G. P.," 10 l.; Mr. L. E. Dillon, 20.; Sir Dietrich Brandis, 10 l.; S. A. D., 10 l. 10s.; Miss Emily C. Dawson Lambton, 25 l.; Mr. W. Larkins-Walker, 10 l. 10s.; Messrs. Macmillan and Co. Limited, 100 l.; Dr. Swayne, 21 l.; Mr. Benjamin L. Cohen, M.P., 25 l.; Mr. John Stallard, 10 l.; Mr. R. C. Poulter, 25 l.; A. B., 10 l.; Mr. W. Hughes-Hughes, 10 l. 10s.; "E W., 20 l." Mr. Julian Gaisford, 10 l. Miss Warrington. 20 l., Mr. D. C. Stiebel, 100 l. Mr. H. G. Allen Q.C., 15 l.; Messrs. John Taylor and Sons. 105 l; Major-Gen, W. A. Baker, R. E. 25 l.; Miss Walker, 100 l.; Mr. John Townsend, 10 l.; G. C. W. 10 l.; Mr. Arthur Birley, 25 l.; Lady Blackford, 10 l.; Mr. Francis J. S. Foljambe, 25 l.; Messrs. Samuel Montagu and Co., 100 l.; Mr. John H. Beddington, 20 l.; Mr. William Reed, 25 l.; Admiral Sir E. G. Fanshawe, 50 l.; Viscount Knutsford, 10 l.; Col J. W. Cottley, 10 l.; Mr. C. J. Powlett. 100 l.; Messrs. Edwin Bowstead and Co., 52 l. 10s. The Leathersellers' Company, 525 l.; the Clothworker's Company. 500 l.; Messrs. Wallance Brothers, 500 l.; Sir Edward D. Scott. 100 l.; Mr. and Mrs. R. C. Christie, 100 l.; Mr. J. Galsworthy, 10 l. 10s.; Mr. F. W. Wigan. 52 l. 10s.; Mr. E. Sedgley Pick, 10 l. 10s.; Sir Alexander Mackenzie, 25 l.; Sir Richard Couch. 50 l.; Rev. A. Browne, 10.; Viscount Dillon, 25 l.; D. A., 50 l.; Miss Augusta Spottiswoode, 10 l.; Mr Holland Franklyn, 20 l. H. J. R., 25 l.; Col. Spencer Stanhope, C. B. 10 l.; Mr. H. P. Leschal as 52 l. 10s.; Mr. Eley Soames, 25 l.; Lady Crawshaw, 20 l.; Mr. and Mrs. H. Cazenove, 10 l. 10s.; Miss Nelson, 10 l; Mr. G. H. Woolley 20 l; Rev. Walter Howse 50 l.; Uppingham School, 50 l 3s. 7d.; 'A Cromer Collection' 24 l. 17s. 6d.; Miss M. Giffard, 10 l.; Messrs S. Berger and Co. 52 l. 10s.; Mr M. P. Christie, 10 l. 10s., Sir F. Halliday, 10 l.; "Delta," 100 l.; Mrs Edwards Phillips 10 l. 10s.; Mrs Greenwood, 10 l.; Mr Thomas Wheeler, 10 l. 10s.; Mr Howard Colls, 10 l. 10s.; Misses Lawrence 20 l.; Frances, Lady Wilson, 10 l. 10s.; Sir C. A. Elliott 20 l.; Mr J. Q. Pigot, 10 l. 10s.; Mrs and the Misses Minet and Miss Hatfield, 50 l.; Mr. W. H. Deverell, 100 l.; Sir Colin Scott Moncrieff, 50 l.; Lady Louisa Egerton, 10 l.; Winifred, Lady Howard of Glossop, 10 l.; Messrs R. and J. Henderson, 100 l.; the London and Westminster Bank, 250 l.; Mr H. Luthman Johnson and friends, 25 l.; the *Graphic* and the *Daily graphic*, 105 l.; Mr William L. Thomas, 10 l.; Mr E. L. Raphael, 100 l.; and the Misses Lyall, 10 l. 10s. "C. H. X.," 50 l.; Messrs, Thomas and James Harrison, 500 l.; Mr. James Coates, 100 l.; the Champion Reef Gold Mining Company of India, 500 l.; the Union Discount Company, 100.; the Mysore Gold Mining Company, 500 l.; Messrs. Hoare, Miller, and Co., 100 l.; the Ooregum Gold Mining Company of India 250 l.; Rev. H. G. and Mrs. Hayter, 20 l.; Lord Scarsdale 25 l.; Messrs. Stuart, Sons, and Co., 52 l. 10s.; Mr. John Shelly, 10 l. 10s.; Mr. John Lloyd, 10 l.; Mr. and Mrs. Henry Lucas, 21 l.; "C. E.," 15 l.; Mr. John William, 20 l.; Mr. F. Brandt (Indian Civil Service retired), 10 l.; Mr. J. Bunford Samuel, 10 l. 10s.; Mr. S. Marcus, 10 l.; Mrs. William Bell, 10 l 10s.; Mrs. Crossley, 15 l.; Rev. P. Reginald Egerton, 20 l.; Viscount Gough, 52 l. 10s.; General Haig, 10 l.; "C. H. B. H.," 25 l.; Mr. Laurence Page, 20 l.; Mr. Sydney Edward Jones, 10 l. Major Fanning, 10 l.; Miss C. J. D. Fielden, 20 l.; Mrs. Tonge, 10 l.; Mr. Walter Morrison, M. P., 100 l.; Anonymous, 20 l.; "Two Sisters," 10 l.; the Duchess of Grafton 100 l.; General Sir Henry Norman, G. C. B., 10 l.; Mrs. Bull. 10 l.; Mrs. and Miss Lomer, 30 l.; Mrs. Stitherland Orr, 10 l.; Mr. E. Oesterley, 10 l. 10s.; Mr. Leonard J. Cohen, 15 l. 15s.; Mr. and Mrs. Henry Bubb, 50 l.; Mr. B. H. Gosselin Lefebvre; 10 l.; Col. Sir W. and Lady Bisset, 25 l.; Anonymous. 20 l.; Col. Hector Mackenzie, 50 l.; "F. W. and C. W.," 20 l.; Mr. and Mrs. Henry B. Blandy, 26 l. 5s., Mrs. R. S. Henderson, 10 l.; Mr. F. L. Latham, 10 l.; Mr. Corbet Woodall 10 l. 10s.; Mrs. Susan Cayley, 10 l.; Sir Owen Roberts, 10 l.; the proprietors of "British Indian Commerce, 10 l. 10s.; Miss Hesba Stretton, 5 l. 5s.; Mr. H. Trewell, 10 l. 10s.; Major G. J. W. Beadle, 10 l.; "D." 20 l.; Mr. J. R. Droop, 10 l. 10s.; Mr. Robert Tayler, 25 l.; Mrs. Edmund Bagshawe, 10 l. 10s.; Mr. Charles M. Smith, 21 l.; and Mr. William M'Kewan, 10 l. 10s. About 16,000 l. has already been received.

FAMINE RELIEF FUND AT DAMAUN.

Some time ago the inhabitants of Damaun sent a petition to his Excellency the Governor-General of Portuguese-India, praying that the custom duty charged by the Damaun Government on rice imported into Damaun may temporarily be removed, as it fell as a burden during the present times of scarcity on the poor people who had to pay higher prices for rice they purchased for their daily food. In reply, his Excellency informed the people, that the proper way to grant relief to the poor people during the impending famine would be to start a fund for that purpose, to which his Excellency would most willingly contribute his mite. Thereupon a meeting of the people was held on the 20th instant in the Municipal Hall, at Upper Damaun, when it was resolved to start a Famine Relief Fund and a Committee consisting of Mr. Diogenes Mascarenhas as president and Mr. Francis Moniz, Rev. Father Prior, Mr. Emiliano Fernandes and Mr. Ardesir Sorabji Postwala as members, to invite public subscriptions and to take measures to alleviate the distress of the poor. In view that the majority of sufferers are Hindus and Mahomedans and it is hoped to obtain subscriptions from the well-to-do members of both the communities, it is very much desirable that the Committee of the Damaun Famine Relief Fund should be enlarged by adding a Hindu and a Mahomedan member to it.

HIGH COURT.—February 26.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice B. Tyabji.)
Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Long Causes.

453-99—Ardesir H and D—W A Chambers vs Kaikhushroo Nowrojee Kabrajee and others—Nanu and H—Part heard.
541-98—Tyabjee D and Co—Thacker Laljee Doongersey vs Bhawoo Nursoo and another—Bhaishunker and K.
330-99—Payne G S and M—Wallibai vs Ramabai—Thakurdas D C and H.
694-99—Little and Co—Essa Jacob Hajee Jamal vs The Municipal Commissioner and another—Crawford B and Co.
489-96—Mathubhai J and M—Lakhmidas Harriwalabdas vs Sakinaboo and others—Nanu and H.
690-99—Thakurdas D and Co—Abdulla Hajee Dawood and others vs Goolam Ali Mahomed Sajan—R P Bharucha.
195-99—Crawford B and Co—Goolam Hoosein Allibhoy vs Farbwerke Vorm Lucius and others—Craigie L and O and In person.
603-99—Jehangir and S—Cursetjee Jeewanjee Readymoney vs Aimal and others—Payne G and S and A H and D.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice B. Rusell.)
Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Long Causes.

78-99—Framjee and D—Hajee Gulam Mahomed Azam vs Captain T Turner and others—Crawford B and Co—Commercial cause part heard.
688-99—Crawford B and Co—Adolph G Christiansen vs The Trustees of the Port of Bombay—Little and Co.
552-99—Ardesir H and D—Tribhowandas Verjiwandas vs Purshotum Govindjee and others—Payne G and S and A H and D.
515-99—H M and M—Vulubhdas Gordhandas vs Dwarkadas Dharamsi and another—Craigie L and O and Bhaishunker and K.
680-99—Bhaishunker and K—Bai Sooraj vs Bapalal Manilal Maganlal and Co.
28-99—Pestonjee R and K—Byramjee Hormusjee Shroff vs Hirabai and others—Edgelow G and W and K J Mantri.
127-99—Hiralal M and M—Hajee Kaderdina vs Hajee Saboo Sidick and another—K G and W and T D C and H
641-99—Ardeshir H and D—Fatmabibi vs Doctor Goolam Sirwar—Smetham B and N. For postponement.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Crowe.)
Suits for hearing and final disposal,
Undefended Long Causes.

7-1900—R P Barucha—Jethalal Odhowjee and another vs Hirubai.

Long Causes.

228-99—Payne G S and M—Joshi Dewjee Sunderjee vs Kursondas Govindjee Amlani and others—Payne G S and M and Tyabjee D and Co.
[illegible]—Pestonjee R and K—Pragjee Bhimjee and others vs [illegible] Sewjee and others—Muljee and R and Tyabjee D and Co.
[illegible]—Little and Co—Soonderdas Dharamsey and another vs [illegible] Eduljee Contractor—Payne G S and M.
[illegible]—Tyabjee D and Co—Mahomedally Ebrahimjee vs Mahomedally Fidaally—Payne G S and M.
[illegible]—Wadia and G—Dadabhoy Cowasjee Motisha vs Hussonally Abdoolally—Payne G S and M.

INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

THE AFGHAN SUBSIDY.

In the House of Commons, on Friday, February 2, Mr. Lloyd Morgan on behalf of Mr. Bainbridge, asked the Secretary of State for India: Whether any account is given by the Afghan Government of the manner in which the sum of 130,000*l*. or thereabouts (which is annually paid to that Government) is expended, and whether an account of such expenditure can be presented to the House.

Lord G. Hamilton said:—The terms of the agreement with his Highness the Ameer dated Nov. 12, 1893, presented to Parliament in 1896, do not impose any obligation upon his Highness to render any account of his expenditure of the subsidy of 18 lacs, and no such account is given.

Mr. Lloyd Morgan, on behalf of Mr. Bainbridge, asked the Secretary of State for India: Whether, in view of the recent experience in Natal and Cape Colony proving the practical invulnerability of a well fortified range of mountains to an invading force whose base is at a great distance, the large payment to Afghanistan will be suspended and the whole or part of the money spent on strengthening the forts and increasing the armaments on the frontier.

Lord G. Hamilton: The terms of the agreement, dated Nov. 12, 1893, would not justify any such diversion of the subsidy as the hon. gentleman suggests.

COST OF THE INDIAN TROOPS.

Monday, February 5.—Mr. Buchanan asked the Secretary for India whether the whole of the expenses of the Indian troops in Mauritius, Ceylon, Singapore and elsewhere outside the frontier of India, owing to the South African war, would be borne by the British Exchequer.

Lord G. Hamilton: Yes, sir.

THE RUSSIAN LOAN TO PERSIA.

On Tuesday, February 6, Mr. Yerburgh asked the Under Secretary for foreign Affairs whether he could state the conditions of the Russian loan to Persia and whether the Customs of the port of Bunder Abbas were pledged to Russia under any agreement.

Mr. Brodrick: The conditions of the loan as announced in the "Messager Officiel" on Jan, 30, and published in the "Journal de St. Petersbourg" of Jan. 31, are: The payment of the interest and sinking fund for the erm of 75 years is to be guaranteed by all the Customs revenues of Persia, exclusive of those of Fars and the Persian Gulf ports. In case of delay in the payments of the service of the loan the Banque des Prets is to have the right to establish a control over the Custom-houses the revenues of which form the security for the loan. The Persian Government engages to extinguish all its previous external obligations with part of the proceeds of the loan, and not to conclude without the consent of the Banque des Prets any fresh foreign loan until the loan of 1900 has been extinguished. The Persian Government grants the Banque des Prets the right, if it thinks necessary, of placing on the money market bonds of the Persian loan for the amount to which it is indebted, and bearing the full guarantee of the Russian Government. We have no ground for believing in the existence of any agreement to the effect mentioned in the second paragraph

THE TROOPS FROM INDIA FOR SOUTH AFRICA.

Mr. Warner asked the Under Secretary for War if any steps were being taken to replace the British troops who had been withdrawn from India for South Africa.

Mr. Wyndham: Not at present.

AN INDIAN MUTINY VETERAN IN DISTRESS.

Mr. Hedderwick asked the Under Secretary for War whether the attention of the War Office had been attracted to the case of Henry Urquhart, aged 73, formerly an officer in the Gordon Highlanders, said to have served in the Crimea, the Indian Mutiny, and in the North-West Provinces of India, and to have been specially mentioned in despatches for distinguished bravery, who, with his wife, aged 77, applied in January last to the Lambeth Guardians for relief, upon the ground of destitution and the infirmity of age; and whether there was any fund at the disposal of the Government applicable to such a case; and, if not, whether the Government would consider the desirability of establishing a fund which would obviate the necessity of such an appeal by old soldiers who have served the Queen.

Mr. Powell Williams, who replied, said he was not certain that he had been able to identify the particular officer to whom the hon. member referred, but if he was William Henry Urquhart, who sold out of the 17th Foot in October 1861, his case now being inquired into.

INDIAN BOOTS FOR THE TROOPS IN SOUTH AFRICA.

On Thursday, February 8, Mr. Channing asked the Financial Secretary to the War Office: Whether the War Office has obtained from Indian factories a large quantity of boots for the use of the troops in South Africa; what number of pairs of boots have been thus obtained; at what price they have been supplied, and at what prices Army boots, both hand sewn and machine made, have been contracted for this past year in Northamptonshire and other shoe manufacturing districts in England; whether very large tenders of boots have been made by English firms this past near, and only small orders placed with such firms on the ground of price; whether it was found that the Indian made boots supplied to Lord Kitchener's forces in the Soudan proved unsatisfactory, while English made wire sewn and riveted boots stood the campaign exceedingly well; and whether the leather out of which Indian boots are made is thinner, and therefore unsuitable for rough travelling in stony country; whether the Indian boots supplied to the South Africa forces were, before the decision to purchase, submitted to the usual examination of the Army boot inspectors in this country; and whether, in arranging for the present and future requirements of the troops, the War Office will take the proper steps to secure the soundest and strongest boots from approved English firms at a fair price, having regard to the increase in the price of sound leather and to the cost of British labour.

Mr. Powell Williams said: In order to meet a very urgent demand 60,000 pairs of boots have been ordered from India, at prices equal to the lowest price paid in England. They could not have been obtained as quickly from any other source. Contract prices are not disclosed. The Indian boots supplied for the Soudan, as well as the English-made wire-sewn and riveted boots, were found quite satisfactory. The Indian boots were subjected to the usual inspection in India, and were shipped thence to South Africa. Orders for boots have during the past year, been placed at home with all firms offering supplies at reasonable prices. The offers declined were from makers whose quotations were much above the mass of tenders received. As a rule the boots of the Britsh Army are obtained from home manufacturers, but in a time of emergency, when immediate delivery is necessary, other sources of supply have occasionally to be resorted to.

FAMINE RELIEF IN INDIA.

Sir William Wedderburn asked the Secretary of State for India: Whether his attention had been drawn to an allegation contained in a circular letter dated Dec. 27 last from the Government of India to the local governments, to the effect that the people in the famine districts are extremely ready to throw themselves on the charity of the State, and to avail themselves of every form of relief; whether he is aware that this statement has excited dissatisfaction in India; and whether he will state the evidence upon which the allegation is made, and since what period it is suggested that this feature has developed itself.

Lord G. Hamilton: I have seen the circular letter, dated Dec. 27, to which the Hon. member's question refers, but I cannot accept his description of its contents without some important qualifications and I am not aware that it has caused dissatisfaction in India. The circular suggests, as the result of practical experience and investigation of the relief system as now worked, that care should be taken not to allow the revenues of India to be expended for the benefit of persons who are not actually in need of it; but it further states that the Government of India fully approves the prompt action which has been taken to organise famine relief on a large scale, and that they share the anxiety of the local governments that relief shall be made accessible from the outset to the people.

THE NATU BROTHERS.

Sir William Wedderburn askek the Secretary of State for India: Whether the release of the Natu brothers is unconditional; and whether, in view of the conspicuous loyalty exhibited by the Indian people at this critical time he will make a statement regarding the Natus which will satisfy the public that the measures taken in their case were prudent and necessary.

Lord G. Hamilton: The answer to the first question is in the affirmative. I fully appreciate the loyalty exhibited by the Princes and peoples of India, but I do not propose to add anything to the statement I have already made with regard to the recent detention of the Natu brothers.

INDIAN EXPENDITURE.

Sir Mancherjee Bhownaggree asked the Secretary of State for India: If he can inform the House when the report of the Royal Commission on Indian Expenditure is likely to be issued.

Lord G. Hamilton said: I understand from the chairman of the Commission on Indian Expenditure that it is expected that the report will be signed on Feb. 14.

THE RUSSIAN LOAN TO PERSIA.

Sir Mancherjee Bhownaggree asked the Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs: If he has any information regarding the offer of the Russian Goverment to give financial help to the Shah of Persia with a view to pay off the Anglo-Persian loan of 1892; and whether the offer of Russia has been accepted by his Majesty the Shah; and, if so, what are the terms of the offer.

Mr. Brodrick said: I have no further information to give respecting the Russian loan to Persia than that contained in my answer of yesterday to a question by the hon. member for Chester. Among the conditions of the loan as published is an engagement on the part of Persia to extinguish all its previous external obligations out of the proceeds of the new loan.

RUSSIA AND PERSIA.

The correspondent of the "Times" at Teheran wrote on Feb. 2:—The consideration promised for the Russian loan is not known, but it is believed that it will take the form of railway and road concessions in Northern and Central Persia, and probably permission for the passage of troops through Saistan.

Advices from Northern Persia state that telegrams from Baku to Europe are temporarily stopped pending very large movements of troops towards Afghanistan.

A "Reuter" telegram from St. Petersburg of Feb. 2 says:—The "Svet," discussing the conclusion of the Persian Five per Cent. Gold Loan, perceives in it another step in Russia's efforts to secure an outlet on the Indian Ocean, and a proof of the growth of Russia's financial power. That Russia should have been able to realise such extended and costly schemes is due to the indefatigable energy, the statesmanlike ability, and the far-reaching plans of the Finance Minister, M. de Witte.

St. Petersburg, Feb 1 (*Times*).—The only Russian comment written with knowledge on the politico-financial agreement between Russia and Persia which has just been signed by the Ministers for Foreign Affairs and Finance and the Persian Ambassador here is in the *Exchange Gazette*. An interesting article above the signature of its editor, M. Propper, says that this transaction should arrest the circulation of reports attributing to Russia the intention of seizing Persian territory, and convince the world that Russia is provided with a far more profitable market by the economic progress of her Persian neighbour than by the latter's ruin. The moment has arrived when Russia and Persia must draw tighter the bonds of friendship for their mutual advantage If good finance depends upon good politics, the converse is also true, and it will hardly be denied that the financial system of M. Witte, while freeing Russia from the power of foreign capital, has launched Russian foreign policy on a wide course of productive activity, calculated to meet events far ahead of the facts of to-day.

History, the writer continues, affords many examples of Russia's having given pecuniary assistance to foreign countries. Even England, who in 1884 tried to frighten Russia with ruin, has not been too proud to accept such assistance. It was Russia who guaranteed England a military loan in 1797, when British finances were brought to the verge of bankruptcy by military failures and a short-sighted colonial policy. Russia, conjointly with England guaranteed the Greek loan of 1892, and in 1830, after the revolution which placed Louis Philippe on the Throne of France, the Emperor Nicholas sent 70,000,000 roubles in gold to Havre for the purchase of French Rents. In our own time Russia has guaranteed a loan to China, and the example of that country, which is deriving so much benefit from this financial support, was sure to have its effect on Persia, and show her the right road towards economic and political regeneration. The finances of Persia began to suffer after 1892, when a loan was obtained in London for 500,000*l*, on the guarantee of the Customs revenue from Farsistan and the southern ports. The English capitalists, who go hand in-hand with the directors of British foreign policy, regarded that guarantee as giving them unrestricted control over the ports of the Persian Gulf. The necessity of putting an end to this state of things, which places the whole of Southern Persia under English exploitation, is as vital a matter for Persia as the liberation of the Leao-tong Peninsula from the Japanese was for China in 1895.

It would be much nearer the truth if the writer in the "Exchange Gazette" had said that it suits Russia to consider it a vital matter for herself to supplant England in this so-called exploitation of Southern Persia, and to make the latter country and the world believe that the Russian system of exploitation would be better and more disinterested.

In this state of affairs it is explained that the Russian Loan Bank, most of the shares of which I understand are held by the Russian State Bank, comes to Persia's assistance, and by Imperial command undertakes to realise the 5 per cent. loan of 23 1-2 million roubles guaranteed by all the Customs duties of Persia except of those of Farsistan and the ports of the Persian Gulf. One of the first conditions is that Persia pays off all other and previous pecuniary obligations, which simply means the repayment of the Anglo-Persian loan of 1892, whereby Persia will regain what Russians are pleased to call her freedom of action. Thus the principal object of the Russian loan is to get rid of the English one, the conditions of which not only fetter Persia's freedom of action in the region in question, but also impede the extension of Russian influence and enterprise. The difference between the 5 per cent. interest on the Russian and the 6 per cent. on the English loan, will help Persia to discharge the latter. The first will be easily placed in Russia in view of the profitable nature of the investment as compared with the lower rate or interest obtainable on Russian Government stock.

Berlin, Feb. 4 (*Times*).—The Russian loan to Persia is eagerly discussed in Germany, chiefly with the object of showing that the transaction is equivalent to the establishment of the supremacy of Russian influence in the Empire of the Shah. The *Cologne Gazette* says that the provision by which the Persian Government undertakes to redeem all other loans "means nothing else than the redemption of the old Six per Cent. Gold Loan of 1892, and, consequently, emancipation from the English yoke." If the guarantee undertaken by Russia were to come into operation, the independence of Persia would be gone, since Russia would have all the Persian Customs offices under her control, and would, in fact, have achieved a bloodless conquest of the country.

The Rhenish organ discusses these aspects of the loan in a spirit of self-complacency, and indulges at the time in the usual side-thrusts at England. "The conclusion of the loan agreement," says that journal, "is undoubtedly a great diplomatic victory for Russia. It must be compared to the success of Germany in concluding the Baghdad railway agreement. The achievement of Russia will, it may be hoped, have the advantage of inducing her to withdraw her eyes from Asia Minor, where, in any case, she will not be able to oppose German influence with success. She could then devote all the more attention to her true field of activity, Central Asia, and a peaceful segregation of the interests of Russia and Germany would thus have been effected. But there is at the same time a great distinction between the two treaties. Germany only desires to awaken new life in the Turkish Empire, to bring hidden treasures to light, and to make germs that are pining bear fruit. She asks no reward beyond the interest on the capital she invests. Russia, on the other hand, has insisted upon a decisive control over the most important organs of the State, the Customs offices, although she only claims this in case of extreme necessity. The Sultan has, therefore, undoubtedly chosen the better part." In the opinion of the "Cologne Gazette" Russia has chosen the proper moment to discover her plans. The political situation created by the embarrassments of England in South Africa obviously comes as a God-send to Russia, enabling her to oust her adversary from the saddle in Persia and to clear for herself the way to the Persian Gulf."

Vienna, Feb. 2 (*Times*)—There is good reason to believe that all over the Continent serious importance is attached to the intelligence announcing the Russian loan to Persia. In well-informed circles it is regarded as being not only of first-rate concern to England, but also as in some measure affecting what are generally understood to be the aspirations of Germany in those regions. About six weeks ago one of the Russian newspapers, the "Novosti," seemed to foreshadow action of some kind on the part of Russia at Teheran. German activity in Asia Minor was commented on with disfavour, and was spoken of as the peaceful conquest of Turkey. Her successes in the East would, it was said, serve Russia as a lesson and warning. The time was past when the Eastern Question could be treated by wars and diplomatic notes. Other means must now be employed. Hitherto all Russia had done in Persia was to build the high road to Teheran. It was to be hoped that Russia would not remain inactive until the German undertook in Persia what they had already successfully achieved in Asia Minor. I called attention to this striking statement at the time it was published. If I venture to do so once more it is in order to substantiate the opinion referred to above, that the Russo-Persian financial arrangement which has just been reported is not of grave import to England, but is also of interest to Germany. Indeed, the Slav Press in Austria says, in so many words, that the conclusion of negotiations between St. Petersburg and Teheran was accelerated by the concession of the Baghdad Railway to Germany.

There had already been symptoms that Russia believed the moment was favourable to fortify and extend her influence in Persia. There existed at Teheran a Russian establishment similar to the Continental "mont de piete," or public pawn-shop. Latterly its sphere of activity had been increased by a department for the importation of Russian merchandise. A permanent exhibition for the novelties of Russian industry had been opened. The institution commanded abundant financial resources and employed a numerous personnel. It is probable that this establishment also served as the pioneer of ultimate political schemes in Persia, as is the custom with Russian socalled scientific expeditions and Slav benevolent societies, which habitually promote political purposes besides those for which they are ostensibly organised.

So far as England is concerned there is a strong impression that not only this latest move of Russia at Teheran, but also the recent transfer of Russian troops towards the Afghan frontier and the events in Pekin, would not have taken place had not the Queen's Government had its hands full with the South African War. With reference, however, to last week's events in Pekin, there appears to be no doubt of Russian connivance. But I also hear that the French had nothing whatever to do with it, and had received from their Russian friends no previous intimation of it. In this connection I may add that the Triple Alliance of the Far East has to all appearance been allowed to lapse. It is difficult to estimate the significance of the statement that the loan contracted in England by Persia, which established certain English privileges in the province of Farsistan, is now to be paid off. Nor is it easy to say whether the opinion is well founded that the footing on which relations between Russia and Persia have now been placed will facilitate the construction of the great Trans-Persian railway which is to unite the Caucasus with the Persian Gulf.

The standard correspondent at Constantinople telegraphed on February 6:—Turkish official circles are somewhat disturbed at the Russo-Persian Convention, and a commission has been appointed to draw up a report as to the possible consequences as affecting Turkey primarily, and secondly, the British interests, which, it is suspected, Russia is choosing a favourable opportunity indirectly to undermine.

IMPORTANT WAR OFFICE ORDERS.

The following instructions are promulgated to the Army with the approval of the Secretary for War:—In view of the necessity of filling up without delay all subaltern vacancies as they occur, the Secretary of State has approved of paragraphs 6 and 7 Militia Regulations, 1898, being suspended until further notice, and of the following procedure being substituted. All vacancies except death vacancies are consequent upon changes (promotions, resignations, transfers, &c.) published in the "London Gazette." When these Gazette announcements appear or a death vacancy occurs, commanding officers will immediately notify them to their Lords Lieutenant and ascertain if the Lord Lieutenant wishes to exercise his right of nomination or has any objection to the commanding officer filling the vacancy. Should the Lord Lieutenant wish to nominate, the provisions of Section O of the Militia Act of 1882 will be observed and commanding officers will assist the Lord Lieutenant in every way possible. If the Lord Lieutenant should waive his right of nomination either in an individual case or generally, it will be sufficient if commanding officers will state this when submitting his own nomination. Under paragraph 11 Militia Regulations, commanding officers are already empowered to nominate gentlemen in the place of successful candidates for Line Commissions, without waiting until the latter are gazetted. When a unit is serving abroad, the officer commanding the regimental district will act for the officer commanding the Militia unit. Under the head of Volunteer Medical Staff Corps and Bearer Companies of Volunteer Brigades for service in South Africa. It is stated that after attestation recruits will join the Royal Army Medical Corp. Depot at Aldershot until required for embarkation. Each Volunteer will receive from the date of enlistment pay and allowances including messing allowances of his rank as a soldier of the royal Army Medical Corps, rations and clothing. Should a married man be accepted his family will be entitled to a separation allowance. On completing his period of service he will receive a gratuity of 5lbs in addition to any gratuity given to the troops at the end of the war. If discharged in consequence of wounds, injuries, or disability received or contracted while on service, he will be entitled to a pension in accordance with the Royal Warrant for Pay, &c., of Regular Army. Every Volunteer must enlist into the Royal Army Medical Corps for one year or for the war.

RUSSIA AND HERAT.

The Odessa correspondent of the "Daily News writes:—Not a little speculation, of a more or less alarmist character, has been created by the Russian War Minister's telegraphic summons to Genera Dukhovski, commander of the forces in Central Asial and to General Golitzin, commander-in-chief in the Caucasus, to proceded at once to St. Petersburg. At the same time an order was issued directing the whole of the Seventh Army Corps to be tranferred to the Caucasus. This latter movement is in military circles here, taken as evidence of an intention on the part of the War Office to send an additional Army Corps into Turkestan. From Tiflus it is stated that the division lately drafted from the army of the Caucasus and forwarded to Kushk remains there, and is being gradually strenghtened by the additions of further small contingents from Transcaucasia. It is worthy of note that previous to the new military dispositions now being made in Central Asia, the leading Russian organs were daily threatening a march upon Herat. Since the movements were recently initiated, the same organs have been at particular pains to disavow any intention on Russia's part to make a threatening demonstration on the Afghan frontier—this notwithstanding that Russia is now undoubtedly concentrating a very numerous force at Kushk on the Afghan frontier.

THE UNITED STATES AND THE PHILIPPINES.

The report of the Philippines Commission regarding the establishment of civil government in the islands has been submitted to Congress by President M'Kinley. It is of considerable length, and unreservedly favours an administration analogous to that of a territory in the United States. The Commissioners say that the example of Great Britain, who has been brilliantly successful in governing dependent peoples, suggested a form of colonial government, but that there is no analogy between the relations of the United States to Cuba and Porto Rico and those of Great Britain to Australia and Canada to Great Britain and those of the Philinines to the United States.

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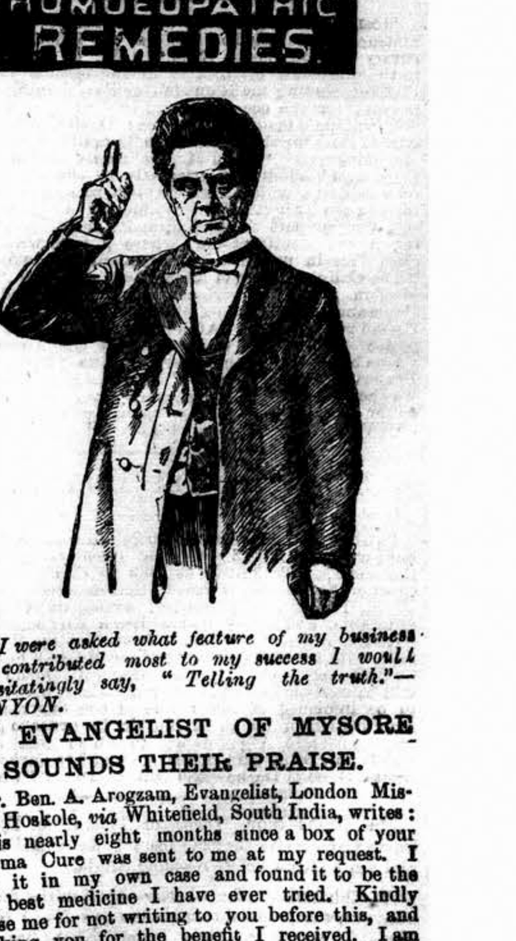

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INTERREGIMENTAL POLO TOURNAMENT.

FINAL TIE.

The final tie for the Inter-Regimental Polo Tournament was played off on Friday afternoon in the presence of a very large and appreciative assembly. In contrast to Wednesday the afternoon was calm, but the ground very dusty. The sides were:—4th Hussars: Mr. Watkins, 1; Mr. Rotheram, 2; Major Hoare, 3; and Major Kincaid-Smith, back. *Rifle Brigade*: Mr. Bell, 1; Captain Gosling, 2; Hon. Captain Morris 3; and Mr. Creed, back. Umpires, Major Kirk and Captain Fraser. The game was very open, both teams having their adherents, and the issue was doubtful till the conclusion of the seventh chukker when it became manifest that the Hussars could make little stand against the sustained attack of the Riflemen. It was a very fast game from first to last, and the play on both sides so even through several chukkers that general opinion was that the team whose ponies lasted out best would win, but this test was hardly what decided the issue. The Hussars somewhat fell off in their play towards the end, while the Riflemen continued as keen as ever. Major Hoare did excellent work for his side, while splendidly as Captain Gosling and Captain Morris played, Messrs. Creed and Bell left no room for criticism.

It is the first time the Rifle Brigade have won the Inter-Regimental though they have had many tries for it and been in final tie, and once only lost it by the narrowest margin.

First chukker.—The Rifles at once got on the ball, and Bell with a straight drive hit a goal. Play was in the Hussars' ground and then worked to the other end where out of a hot struggle the Hussars hit a subsidiary. Fast play followed about mid-grouhd, and then determined in front of the Hussar flags, where the ball being hit behind the Rifles had a corner hit, but without result. Play continued in the Hussars' quarters, where shortly a minor point was signalled for the Rifles.

Second chukker.—Play for a space was in the Rifles' ground, where the Hussars had two or three unsuccessful shots at the flags, till finally out of a mele the Hussars equalised. The Rifles now assumed the offensive, but the period closed without further scoring. Score, one goal one subsidiary all.

Third chukker.—There was desultory play mostly in the Rifles' end, whence the Hussars made three excursions to the flags, and out of last of these the Rifles hit the ball behind their back line, but the Hussars' made nothing of the corner hit, but confined play to the vicinity of the Rifles' goal, till Gosling relieved the pressure by hitting the ball to mid-ground, where it went out at the side. There was no further score.

Fourth chukker.—Fast play followed up and down the ground, till the Rifles ran it in front of the flags and out of a scrimmage hit a subsidiary. Hoare hitting out ran the ball along against stout opposition till when in the Rifles' ground he was crossed, and the Hussars had a free hit from fifty yards in front of goal and though obstructed the Hussars perserved, and Watkins hit a goal. Then followed some splendid play both Hussars and Rifles getting fine runs, and though the latter had two shots at the flags no further score resulted. Score: Hussars, two goals one subsidiary to one goal two subsidiaries.

Fifth chukker.—Play stayed in mid-ground, where a foul was given against the Rifles and the Hussars had a free hit at the flags out of which they got a further corner hit and from this Hoare by a cross shot in front of the flags would have scored had not a fuod intervened. Then Bell got a run the whole way but the ball went out wide. Play went to the Hussars half, till the Rifles pressing home and Morris serving Bell the latter hit a pretty goal. Play remained in the Rifles' half till the ball went out.

Sixth chukker.—The Hussars soon equalised the score by a long shot from Rothoram who scored a subsidiary. Splendid play followed, Gosling and Morris concentrating their attack on the Hussars' flags till Hoare getting possession had a run along the ground, hugged by Morris the whole way, but the ball went out wide. Soon off side was given against the Hussars in mid.-ground; and they had a hit out from behind their back line; the Rifles intercepted the ball and quickly hit a goal. Play stayed in mind-ground where a cross was given against the Rifles and the Hussars had a free hit, but nothing came of it. Score: Rifles, three goals two subsidiaries to two goals two subsidiaries.

Seventh chukker.—The play was very fast and exciting. The Hussars twice averted a score by stopping the ball almost at the mouth of the flags and the Rifles also saved their flags more than once, till finally the Hussars hit a bubsidiary out of a mele. Gosling then had a clear run which he crowned with a clean shot between the flags.

Eighth chukker.—There were hardly two minutes left for play, but soon after the ball started. Rotheram got a run to near the flags, where the Rifles disputed his progress, and then Gosling securing the ball, ran it the whole way to the Hussars' flags, and by a neat angle shot hit a goal. The Rifle Brigade thus won by five goals two subsidiaries to two goals three subsidiaries.

Sir Bindon Blood congratulated the winning team on their hard-fought victory, and he asked Lady Luck to present the Challenge Cup to the victors, which Captain Gosling acknowledged. Then there were cheers for Lady Luck, for the victors, for the 4th Hussars and for Sir Bindon Blood.

MOSLEMS IN LONDON.

Moslems of all grades of position resident in the matropolis assembled on Feb. 1 at the London Temporary Mosque, Euston Road, N. W., to participate in the universal celebration of the festival Eid-ul-Fitr, concluding the Ramadan or Fast month. The prayers for the occasion were led by their Sheikh and Emaum Alhadjie Mohommed Doulie, who also offered Doas for the good health, long life, happiness, and prosperity "of all Moslem rulers and Moslem in general," alluding particularly to the Godgifted qualifications which Moslem rulers possess in maintaining the strength of the community at large and in giving support to its aggrandisement. Adjourning to the meeting-room, where a feast was laid, Syed Hossain presided and proposed the health of "The Caliph." Moulvi Ahsan next proposed "The Moslem World," to which several responded for Hyderabad, Egypt, Tunis, Morocco, &c. Mir Sultan Unohd responded for Afghanistan, and alluded in praise worty terms to his Majesty the Ameer, to whom he attributed the deserving title "The Peace Preserver of the East." "The Moslem World" was next stood to, and there were many who reponded for this toast, which was enthusiastically received. Votes of thanks concluded the meeting.

RUSSIA AND THE AFGHANS.

The correspondent of the *Daily Mail* at St. Peterburg wrote on Feb. 3:—General Duchowskoi, who is Governor of Turkestan as well as Commander-in-Chief of the Russian forces in that province arrived at St. Petersburg yesterday, accompanied by his adjutants, and to-day he has had a long conference with the Minister of War. I hear that his visit has to do with the strengthening of the Russian forces in Central Asia. On Monday General Duchowskoi will be received in audience by the Czar, who wishes to be informed of the result of the experimental mobilisation of troops at Kushk, in order to gauge the situation in Afghanistan, to which great attention is now being paid. After staying five days in the capital General Duchowskoi will return to Tashkent

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Mr. Ribbentrop, Inspector-General of Forests, leaves Calcutta on the 22nd instant for the Punjab, and visits Dehra before reaching Simla.

As Abbottabad affords better opportunities for drill purposes, the proposal to move the new No. 9 Native Mountain Battery to Dera Ismail Khan has been abandoned, and it will remain at its present station, or in the vicinity until next cold season.

It is expected that the Central Lunatic Asylum a Lahore will be opened early next month. An officet of the Indian Medical Service will be appointed Superintendent of the new institution, and it is understood that Captain Ewens, officiating Superintendent, Lahore Central Jail, has been selected.

The Quarter-Master General's Department in India, Intelligence Branch, have completed a revised map of the country round Ladysmith, based on the War Office map, but much improved in details and in a great addition of names of localities mentioned in the recent fighting.

The weekly statement of plague in the Punjab, dated February 14th, records 46 fresh cases and 21 deaths, spread over the villages of Gurupur, Ghutaron, Nawashahar, Mangowal, Punoo Mazara and Jhandiji, all in the Jullundur district. Altogether ten villages are now cordoned. The previous weekly statement showed Hoshiarpur district as free, but it now seems there were really two cases in the village of Dadial.

The various amounts which have been collected in India in connection with the War Fund are calculated to be:—Calcutta Rs. 2,60,000, Bombay Rs. 1,45,000, North-West Provinces Rs. 41,000, Madras Rs. 26,000, and the Central Provinces Rs. 2,000. Besides these the British India Association has collected Rs. 80,000 and Lumsden's Horse has received some Rs. 2,00,000 in cash and Rs. 50,000 in kind. The whole total is £55,000 sterling. There is a growing impression that the Famine Fund now has the first call on public generosity.

THE *LONDON GAZETTE*.

GALLANTRY AT COLENSO.

THE VICTORIA CROSS.

The following notifications appeared in the "Gazette" of Feb 2:—

WAR OFFICE, Feb. 2.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to signify her intention to confer the decoration of the Victoria Cross on the undermentioned officers and non-commissioned officer, whose claims have been submitted for her Majesty's approval, for their conspicuous bravery at the battle of Colenso, as stated against their names:—

Capt W N Congreve, the Rifle Brigade (the Prince Consort's Own).

At Colenso, on Dec 15, 1899, the detachments serving the guns of the 14th and 66th batteries Royal Field Art had all been either killed, wounded, or driven from their guns by Infantry fire at close range, and the guns were deserted. About 500 yards behind the guns was a donga in which some of the few horses and drivers left alive were sheltered. The intervening space was swept with shell and rifle fire. Capt Congreve Rifle Brigade, who was in the donga assisted to hook a team into a limber, went out, and assisted to limber up a gun. Being wounded he took shelter, but seeing Lieut Roberts fall, badly wounded, he went out again and brought him in. Capt Congreve was shot through the leg, through the toe of his boot, grazed on the elbow and the shoulder, and his horse shot in three places.

Lieut the Hon F H S Roberts since deceased, the King's Royal Rifle Corps.

Lieut Roberts assisted Capt Congreve. He was wounded in three places.

Corporal G E Nurse, 66th batty Royal Field Art.

Corporal Nurse also assisted.

Capt H L Reed, 7th batty, Royal Field Art.

Captain Reed who had heard of the difficulty shortly afterwards brought down three teams from his battery to see if he could be of any use. He was wounded as were five of the 13 men who rode with him one was killed and 13 out of 21 horses were killed before he got half way to the guns and he was obliged to retire.

DISTINGUISHED CONDUCT IN THE FIELD.

The Queen has further been pleased to approve the grant of the Medal for Distinguished Conduct in the Field to the undermentioned soldiers in recognition of their services at the battle of Colenso:—Royal Artillery—Corporals A Clark and R J Money; Acting Bombardier J H Reeve; Driver H Taylor, H G Young, J E Petts, G Rockall, E W Lucas, F Williams, C J Woodward, W Robertson, W Wright, A C Hawkins, J P Lennox, A Nugent (killed in action), J Warden, A Felton, and T Musgrove; and Trumpeter W W Ayles.

THE OPERATIONS IN BENIN.

The Queen has given directions for the following appointment to the Most Distinguished Order of St Michael and St George:—To be an Ordinary Member of the Third Class, or Companion, of the said Most Distinguished Order—Brevet Major Charles Herbert Phillip Carter, Royal Scots, in recognition of his srervices while in command of the Niger Coast Protectorate Force in the operations in the Kwo Ibibio Country and the Benin Territories in 1899.

ADMIRALTY, January 29.

Royal Naval Reserve—The following gentlemen have been appointed sub-lieuts, namely:—C K Roberts, W H A Sugden.

January 30.

Royal Marine Light Infantry—Lieut Col and Brevet Col T W Dowding from Supplementary Half pay List to be col second commandant (inspector of Marine recruiting supernumerary) vice Schomberg prom Lieut Col and Brevet Col R P Coffin from Supplementary Half pay List to be col second commandant vice Dowding supernumerary.

February 1.

The Rev J B Hall B A has been appointed chaplain in her Majesty's fleet Assist Paymr R R Lee has been placed on the Retired List of his rank.

Royal Marine Artillery—Second Lieut D R Wright is permitted to resign his commission at his own request.

February 2.

In accordance with the provisions of her Majesty's Orders in Council of Feb 22, 1870 April 30 1877, and Feb 26 1897, Fleet Eng J Monk has been placed on the Retired List.

Royal Naval Reserve—Sub-Lieut C W Unwin to be lieut Sub-Lieut W R Le Mare to be lieut.

February 5.

The undermentioned assist engs have been prom to the rank of eng in her Majesty's fleet:—E V Waud C E J Hammond, C J M Wallace E P Soper J S Hare, G H Jeffery, I E S Roberts.

WAR OFFICE, February 2.

The Manchester Regiment—Major-Gen and Honorary Lieut-Gen V H Bowles to be col vice Major-Gen and Honorary Lieut-Gen Sir H R Norman, K C B dec.

5th Dragoon Guards—Capt J M Gibson-Watt from 3rd batt the South Wales Borderers to be second lieut on augmentation.

7th Dragoon Guards—The restoration to the establishment of Supernumerary Capt W D McSwiney is antedated to Aug 1 1899 in succession to Major R Cooper employed under the Foreign Office The promotion to the rank of capt of Lieut M F Gage is antedated to Sept 19 1899 vice B R Dietz prom. Lieut H A Cholmley from the Fife Art to be second lieut in succession to Lieut R Sparrow prom.

3rd Hussars—Second Lieut P J V Kelly to be lieut vice C W O Unthank dec.

6th Dragoons—Sergt T Parker to be second lieut on augmentation.

14th Hussars—Second Lieut W R Campbell to be lieut on augmentation.

17th Lancers—Lieut-Col H Fortescue is placed on temporary half-pay on account of ill-health The undermentioned temporary appointment is made:—Lieut Col J R P Gordon from 15th Hussars to be lieut col vice H Fortescue.

Remount Depots—To be qrmrs with the honorary rank of lieut on augmentation:—Sergt Majors C J Diggory from 4th Dragoon Guards, C Iones from 11th Hussars J Barry from 1st Dragoon Guards, and Qrmr Sergt A Clarke from 17th Lancers.

THE IMPERIAL YEOMANRY.

The undermentioned officers to command battalions o Yeomanry, with the temporary rank of lieutenant-colonel in the Army:—Lieut-Col and Hony-Col H R L Howard, Denbighshire Yeomanry; Major B E Sprage, D S O, Reserve of Officers.

To be seconds in command oo battalions of Yeomanry—Lieut Col and Honorary Col A F G B Earl of Scarbrough Yorkshire Dragoons with the temporary rank of major in the Army, Major E L Braithwaite Reserve of Officers, Major the Hon G L Bryan Reserve of Officers, Capt P K Hale Coke Reserve of Officers with the temporary rank of major in the Army, W B Mynors (late Shropshire Yeomanry) lieut Reserve of Officers with the temporary rank of major in the Army, D H Macpherson gentleman late lieut Seaforth Highlanders Ross-shire Buffs the Duke of Albany's, with the temporary rank of major in the Army, N P Snowden with the temporary rank of lieut in the Army, H Samson with the temporary rank of Lieut in the Army.

To be capts—Capt T Earl of Longford 2nd Life Guards; Major H S Dalbiac late Royal Art, with the temporary rank of capt in the Army; Capt A B Crabbe 4th batt the Royal Irish Regt; Capt H C Dugdale Reserve of Officers Derbyshire Yeomanry.

To be capts with the temporary rank of capt in the Army:—Lieut-Col and Honorary Col L Rolleston Nottinghamshire (Southern Nottinghamshire) Yeomanry; Major and Honorary Lieut-Col S L Parry Denbighshire Yeomanry; Major and Honorary Lieut Col G C Ricardo Berks Yeomanry; Capts and Honorary Majors H L W Lawson Buckinghamshire Yeomanry and Lord A H Grosvenor Cheshire Yeomanry; Capts G Kemp Duke of Lancaster's Own Yeomanry; William Bromley Davenport Staffordshire Yeomanry; W de Winton Buckinghamshire Yeomanry; John B Gilliat Herts Yeomanry; Oswald M Leigh Cheshire Yeomanry, Matthew S Dawson Nottinghamshire Sherwood Rangers Yeomanry; Gordon E B Wood Shropshire Yeomanry, William H Parkin Westmorland and Cumberland Yeomanry, and Arnold Butler.

To be lieuts—Majors J H W Eyton and L E Starkey Reserve of Officers, Capts T R A Stannus 4th batt the Prince of Wales's Leinster Regt Royal Canadians, W C De M Viscount Malton 4th batt the Oxfordshire Light Inf, S Reynolds 4th batt the Royal Welsh Fusiliers, R G Viscount Ennismore 4th batt the Royal Munster Fusiliers, J T Lutley 3rd batt the Worcestershire Regt, Lieuts the Hon G H W Walsh, E C H Kennard T Lord Denman, G E Prideaux Brune and J L Reid Reserve of Officers.

To be lieuts with the temporary rank of lieut in the Army—Major W F McDonnell late Bengal Light Horse, Capt and Honorary Major L Noble Oxfordshire Yeomanry, Capts C H Simpson Yorkshire Dragoons R L Birkin Nottinghamshire, Southern Nottinghamshire Yeomanry, G R Smith Bosanquet Herts yeomanry, C A Grenfell Buckinghamshire Yeomanry A M Hardcastle Duke of Lancaster's Own Yeomanry, H J Selwyn Worcestershire Yeomanry, G Gisborne Derbyshire Yeomanry A W Huntington Duke of Lancaster's Own Yeomanry, Cecil W Boyle Oxfordshire Yeomanry, Alfred M Knowles Nottinghamshire Southern Nottinghamshire, Yeomanry, Lieuts R W D Phillips Cheshire Yeomanry, Sir G C A Arthur Bart Herts Yeomanry, W Moat Staffordshire Yeomanry, C E Wynne-Eyton Denbighshire Yeomanry, T A Wight Boycott Staffordshire Yeomanry, A W Byron Leicestershire Yeomanry, R O Peacock Nottinghamshire Sherwood Rangers, Yeomanry, the Hon R V Grosvenor 13th Middlesex Volunteers Rifle Corps, G Nettlefold and E A Knight Worcestershire Yeomanry, R T Jones Shropshire Yeomanry, R T O Sheriffe Nottinghamshire Sherwood Rangers, Yeomanry, the Hon E E Twisleton Wykeham Fiennes Oxfordshire Yeomanry, H Gurney Shropshire Yeomanry, P Perceval Buckinghamshire Yeomanry, H H Wilson Nottinghamshire Sherwood Rangers, Yeomanry, G Lubbock Herts Yeomanry, H C Gardner Staffordshire Yeomanry, G A Clay Staffordshire Yeomanry, Second Lieuts A V Paynter Reserve of Officers, U H Tristram Nottinghamshire Southern Nottinghamshire Yeomanry, R Barbour Cheshire Yeomanry, W M C G Bagshawe Derbyshire Yeomanry, C H Bibby-Hesketh, Duke of Lancaster's Own Yomanry, S A Smith Yorkshire Dragoons, J H Wrigley Denbighshire Yeomanry, W R K Mainwaring Denbighshire Yeomanry, N E Money Shropshire Yeomanry, G C S Paget Herts Yeomanry, I H Williams, C W H Lowter, C Beddington and J G E Wood, Westmorland and Cumberland Yeomanry, W P Jeffcock Yorkshire Dragoons, Acting Qrmr G Ayres Berks Yeomanry, J H W Rennie and A W Daniel late capts 5th Lancers, M C F Lord Norreys late capt 3rd batt Princess Charlotte of Wales's Royal Berkshire Regt, H C Villiers Stuart late capt Waterford Art Militia, A C Doxat late capt Waterford Art Militia, A C Doxat late capt 7th batt the Rifle Brigade the Prince Consort's Own, W F E Massey late capt 3rd batt the Prince of Wales's Own West Yorkshire Regt, H J A Eyre and W H Bishop late capts Berks Yeomanry, P A G Whitaker late capt Suffolk Yeomanry, A C Baillie late lieut Royal Art, H Connop late lieut 4th batt the Devonshire Regt, H C C Beaumont late lieut Scotts Guards, J G Blackburne late lieut the Sherwood Foresters Derbyshire Regt, A Heap, W S Power, A Williams.

To be adjts—Capt J R Ewing Reserve of Officers, capt W C Anderson 3rd batt the Cheshire Regt, Lieut H B de la P Beresford-Peirse Yorkshire Hussars with the temporary rank of capt in the Army, J M Vereker late capt 2th Dragoon Guards with the temporary rank of capt in the Army, C P Crane and G S Leslie with the temporary rank of capts in the Army.

To be machine gun commanders, with the temporary rank of lieut in the Army:—Major E Vaux, 1st Durham Volunteer Art; Lieut A H M Jamieson, Midlothian Volunteer Art T Brocklebank B Fitz-Herbert S Paget.

To be qrmrs:—Major O S Martindale-Vale 4th batt the Worcestershire Regt; Qrmr and Honorary Lieut T Humphreys, Reserve of Officers; Qrmr and Honorary Capt E J Piper, 1st Volunteer batt the King's Shropshire Light inf with the temporary rank of lieut in the Army Lieut R K Blair, Midlothian Volunteer Art with the temporary rank of lieut in the Army.

To be medical officers, with the temporary rank of capt:—Surg-Lieut Col W J Naismith, M D Ayrshire Yeomanry R Manders, M D capt and honorary major 1st Volunteer batt Princess Charlotte of Wales's Royal Berkshire Regt H A Lownds capt and Volunteer batt the York and Lancaster Regt E C Dun M B D Percival C Smith M D R M Wilson gentleman, M D.

To be vet officers with the temporary rank of vet lieut:—Vet Lieuts W G Dixon Lancashire Hussars W C B Revill Herts Yeomanry and J McL Young Fifeshire Volunteer Light Horse W T Aulton F Douthwaite T M P Parker M R C V S E Muter gentleman M R C V S.

Chief Paymr and Honorary Col H W Feilden ret pay to be paymr, Capt H J Stafford 4th Middlesex Volunteer Rifle Corps to be transport officer, Base Depot with the temporary rank of capt in the Army, M R Currie gentleman to be qurm Base Depot with the temporary rank of lieut in the Army, J A Lea gentleman M B to be medical officer Base Depot with the temporary rank of capt, D Crole gentleman to be veterinary officer Base Depot with the temporary rank of vet lieut.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The B I S N Co's s s Ula, 3,426 tons, Captain M England, will sail to-day for Akyab, in ballast.

The s s John H Barry, 2,001 tons, Captain E Griffiths, sailed yesterday for Havre and Dunkirk, with a general cargo.

The s s Waddon, 2,038 tons, Captain P H Gore, arrived in harbour on Saturday last, from Bunder Abbas, 19th Feb, in ballast.

The Bombay and Persia S N Co's s s Ningchow, 1,735 tons, Captain J W Bennett, sailed on Saturday last, for Calcutta, in ballast.

The s s Benlomond, 1,752 tons, Captain C K McKintosh, sailed on Saturday last, for Antwerp and London, with a general cargo.

The B I S N Co's s s Henzada, 1,340 tons, Captain S R Hartley, cleared on Saturday last, for Calcutta via Coast ports, with a general cargo.

The Hall Line s s Eden Hall, 2,332 tons, Captain R N Jones, cleared on Saturday last, for Marseilles and Liverpool via Karachi, with a general cargo.

The Florio Rubattino S N Co's s s Bisagno, 1,509 tons, Captain D Meganzini, sailed on Saturday last, for Hongkong with a general cargo, and Mr Gallotte, Mr Dez Thing, Mrs Rosa Kibi, and 13 deck passengers.

The s s Sultan, 1,781 tons, Captain C Bohnsack, sailed on Saturday last, for Hamburg, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr Albert Kruke, Mr and Master Millard, Mrs and Miss Wynne Eyton.

The B I S N Co's s s Dwarka, 762 tons, Captain J W Livingstone, sailed on Saturday last for Karachi, with a general cargo, and Col Lloyd, Mr and Mrs Agelostow, Mr Ardesir Sorabjee, and 65 deck passengers.

The s s Euplectela, 2,507 tons, Captain E Stall, arrived in harbour on Saturday last, from Batoum, (31st January,) via Karachi, with a cargo of 3,471 tons of petrolium. The vessel is consigned to Messrs W and A Graham and Co,

The B I S N Co's s s Dumra, 762 tons, Captain E C Russell, arrived in harbour on Saturday last, from Karachi, 22nd Feb, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Major and Miss Fowler, Mr G Campbell, Captain Marsden, Mr and Mrs Aitken, Mr Aldgate, Mr Hunter, Mrs Adams, 6 native gentlemen, and 29 deck. During the voyage she experienced South-Westerly winds to Diu Head and thence variable South Westerly to N E winds and cloudy weather approaching Bombay.

ARRIVALS.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
24	Peninsular s	Wheler	London, Feb 1
	Dumra s	Russell	Karachi, Feb 22
	Waddon s	Gore	Bunder Abba, Feb 19
	Euplectela s	Steel	Batoum, Jan 31
25	Secundra s	Allen	Calcutta, Feb 12
	Clan Mackenzie s	Cowie	Liverpool, Jan 29
	Braunfels s	Warckmeister	Hamburg, Jan 20

DEPARTURES.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
24	Deepdale s	Peck	Calcutta
	Eden Hall s	Jones	L'pool via Karachi
	Henzada s	Hartley	Calcutta, &c
	Dwarka s	Livingstone	Karachi
	Maria Valerie s	Fellner	Kobe
	Benlomond s	McKintosh	London, &c
	Arabia s	Parfitt	London
	John H Barry s	Griffiths	Havre, &c
	Bisagno s	Maganzini	China
	Ningchow s	Bennett	Calcutta
	Sultan s	Bohnsock	Hamburg

The steamer Ula, Captain England, obtained her port clearance on Saturday last for Akyab.

The steamer Sirsa, entered for loading on Saturday last for Calcutta, &c.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

Bombay, 26th February, 1900.

1. The Squadron will parade at Santa Cruz Station on Tuesday the 27th inst., at 7 a.m. Dress—Marching Order. Members should travel down by the 6-15, train (Bombay time) from Church Gate, and send out horses the previous night. Fodder for the latter will be provided.

2. The Annual Camp will open at Santa Cruz on the 3rd of March.

T. W. CUFFE, Capt.,
Commanding B. L. H.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR W. G. WILSON, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 26th February, 1900.

1. Orderly Sergeants for the ensuing week:—
No. 1 Co.—Sergt D A Pinder.
No. 2 Co.—Sergt H Long.

2. There will be 10-inch R M L Gun drill at Town Hall Compound and Nesbit Road Head-quarters on Tuesday next 27th instant, at 8-45 p.m.

3. There will be class firing at Coorla on Tuesday next 27th instant. Train leave Victoria Terminus, at 6 a.m. (local time) and Byculla 6-12 a.m.

4. The proficiency class will meet on Tuesday next at the Corps Club, at 6-45 p.m.

By Order,
A. J. PEILE, Captain, R. A.,
Adjutant, B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. E. FERRERS NICHOLSON, COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 26th February, 1900.

1. The Regiment will parade at Dadur Railway Station, B B and C I Railway, at 3-15 p.m. (Bombay time) to-morrow afternoon the 27th instant (Bank Holiday) for a Field Day and Shelter Trench Exercise.

(2). Ten rounds of blank ammunition per man will be issued on Parade. Pouches to be inspected on falling in.

(3). Attendance on this parade to count 3 Points towards the Commanding Officer's Prizes.

(4). Special Carriages will be attached to the train leaving Colaba at 2-40 p.m. (Bombay Time). Railway fares will be paid for those joining this train at Colaba, Church Gate, Marine Lines, Charni Road, and Mahaluxmi Stations. Members travelling from other stations by the G. I. P. Railway will pay their own fares which will be refunded.

2. The Drills, &c., for the week will be as follows:—
(1) Byculla School:—At 4-30 p.m., on Monday and Thursday.
(2) St Mary's College:—At 7-15 a.m. on Thursday.
(3) Cathedral High School:—At 3-45 p.m. on Thursday.
(4) Byculla Scottish School:—At 3-30 p.m., on Wednesday.
(5) John Connon School:—At 3-30 p.m., on Friday.
(6) F Company—At 5-15 p.m., to-day (Monday) the 26th instant at St Mary's College, Nesbit Road.
(7) D Company—At 5 p.m. to-day (Monday) the 26th instant at the Telegraph Quarters.
(8) G Company—At 5 p.m. on Thursday the 1st proximo on the open space of ground in front of the Head-quarters.
(9) There will be Combined Company Drill and Recruits Drill at 5-15 p.m. on Wednesday the 28th instant, on the open space of ground in front of the Head-Quarters.

3. The following Member having joined is taken on the strength of the Corps from this date and posted to "E" Company:—No. 4815 Cyclist A. C. Warner.

4. Members are reminded to complete their Class Firing as early as possible and the Commandant trusts that all who can possibly do so will make themselves Extra Efficients.

By Order,
P. H. ROGERS, Capt.,
Adjutant, B. V. R.

DIVINE SERVICE.

This evening there will be a solemn Officium Defunctorum at the Church of St. Francis Xavier, Dabul. The service will commence at 5 p.m., and will be presided over by his Grace Dr. Dalhoff, S. J., Archbishop of Bombay. The Rev. Expectagao Barretto, Professor of the Seminary of Damaun, will deliver the funeral oration. To-morrow, Tuesday, at 7-30 a.m., his Grace will officiate at the Pontifical Requiem Mass. It is expected that the services will be solemn and impressive taking part in it both the clergy and laity of the Diocese of Damaun, as well as of the Archdiocese of Bombay

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE,—Feb. 9.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN LONDON.

Mr W Tudball, B Cov
Mr W H Sharp, B
Lieut-Col J Lewtas, IMS
Major F A Blyth
Major D G Crawford
Major J T W Leslie, IMS
Capt F A Smith
Capt W W Chitty
Lieut R L Van der Gucht
Lieut L S Bayley

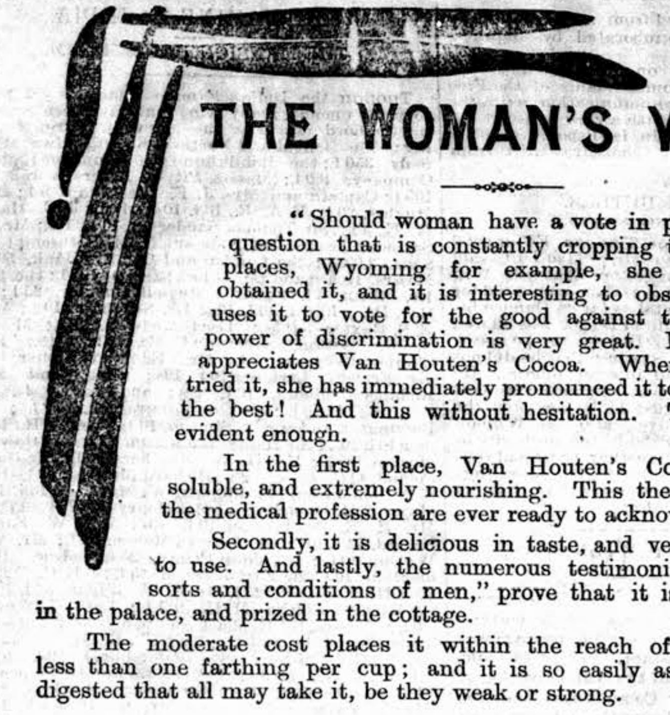
EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

Col H A Vincent, B, 1 mo MC
Major R R Weir, IMS, B, 4 mo MC
Mr G A Grierson, CIE, B Cov, 3 mo furl
Mr M Finucane, CSI, B Cov, 9 mo furl
Mr B K Mullick, B Cov, 7 days' furl
Mr C H M Roberts, B, 6 mo extraordinary leave on M C
Mr C D de V Babington, B, 6 mo MC
Mr C C Swetenham, B, 6 mo MC
Mr D K Macdonald, B, 2 mo extraordinary leave (cancels permission to return)
Mr J Nisbet, B, 6 mo MC, the period subsequent to Aug 13, 1900, being extraordinary leave
Mr B W Stainton, B, furl to May 25, 1900
Mr J K Williams, Bo, 6 mo extraordinary leave on MC
Major Patrick Hehir, IMS, 6 mo
Capt G E D Elsmie, 14 days
Capt G H Boisragon, VC, 3 mo
Capt E D Money, 14 days
Lieut F P James, 4 mo

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

Major F S Peck, IMS, B
Mr E S D Pereira, B
Mr H Sharp, B
Major F H R Drummond, CIE
Capt G E D Elsmie
Capt P B Warren
Capt C O O Tanner
Lieut F Martin
Lieut W H L Darley
Lieut H B D Campbell
Lieut C B L Greenstreet
Lieut G A H Beatty

We believe that a vacant majority in the 1st Punjab Volunteer Rifles will be filled by Mr. W. R. H. Merk, Officiating Chief Secretary to Government.



THE WOMAN'S VOTE.

"Should woman have a vote in politics?" is a question that is constantly cropping up. In some places, Wyoming for example, she has already obtained it, and it is interesting to observe how she uses it to vote for the good against the bad. Her power of discrimination is very great. Note how she appreciates Van Houten's Cocoa. Wherever she has tried it, she has immediately pronounced it to be absolutely the best! And this without hesitation. The reason is evident enough.

In the first place, Van Houten's Cocoa is pure, soluble, and extremely nourishing. This the members of the medical profession are ever ready to acknowledge.

Secondly, it is delicious in taste, and very economical to use. And lastly, the numerous testimonials from "all sorts and conditions of men," prove that it is alike valued in the palace, and prized in the cottage.

The moderate cost places it within the reach of all, for it is less than one farthing per cup; and it is so easily assimilated and digested that all may take it, be they weak or strong.

HAVE YOU TRIED
VAN HOUTEN'S Eating CHOCOLATE?

DANTRA'S CELEBRATED TEA.
IN 1, 5 and 10 lbs. AIR-TIGHT ROUND TIN BOXES.

		Rs.	a.	p.			Rs.	a.
ROYAL ORANGE PEKOE	Per lb.	2	0	0	ORANGE PEKOE	Per lb.	1	0
ROSE ORANGE PEKOE	"	1	12	0	PEKOE	"	0	14
GOLDEN ORANGE PEKOE	"	1	8	0	PEKOE SOUCHONG	"	0	12
FLOWERY ORANGE PEKOE	"	1	4	0	SOUCHONG	"	0	10

Our 13 years standing in the Trade is a sufficient guarantee for the Genuine and Superior Quality and Moderate Prices of our Teas. Discount allowed to Messes, Clubs, Merchants and other large buyers. All orders executed with care and promptitude. A trial earnestly solicited.

Established 1887. N. B. DANTRA & CO. Established 1887.
TEA MERCHANTS,
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Ideal Milk
Enriched 20 per cent. with Cream.
STERILIZED—NOT SWEETENED.
A Perfect Substitute for Fresh Milk.
Superior in quality to every other brand of Unsweetened Milk.

ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL
FOR THE HAIR.
Preserves, Nourishes, Enriches, and Restores the Hair more effectually than any other preparation. Prevents Scurf, Greyness, and Dandriff, and has a most delightful bouquet of roses. Invaluable for Ladies' and Children's Hair. Also in a GOLDEN COLOUR, for fair or grey hair. Sizes, 3/6, 7/-, 10/6 equal to four small, a great saving.

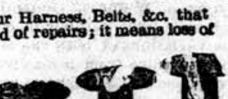
ROWLAND'S ODONTO
FOR THE TEETH.
The Best Tooth Powder. Whitens the teeth; prevents decay; preserves the enamel; sweetens the breath; hardens the gums. Is free from gritty and acid ingredients, and preserves and beautifies the teeth for years. Sold by Stores, Chemists, and Hairdressers, and A. ROWLAND & SONS, Hatton Garden, London.

JOHN AHPOW (CHINAMAN),
BOOT AND SHOE MAKER,
Manufacture Strong and Elegant Boots and Shoes of various kinds, from best English Leather and other Materials, for Ladies and Gentlemen.

CIVIL and Military Boots and Shoes are also made to order and perfect to measure at very reasonable prices.
Trial Order earnestly requested. *Repairs in Leather undertaken.*
WORKSHOP 6, Tamarind Lane, FORT, BOMBAY.

The Only Food for Delicate Infants
CARNRICK'S SOLUBLE FOOD
THE BEST FOOD FOR ALL INFANTS
CARNRICK & Co. Ld. HART St. LONDON

Do your HARNESS & BELT Repairs WITH
Thomson's Slotted Rivets.
No need to send out your Harness, Belts, &c. that are constantly in need of repairs; it means loss of time in sending and waiting when you can do the job yourself.
No hole required to be punched simply drive Rivet as you would a tack, and clinch. Try them.
From all Iron-mongers and Stores in India.
If unobtainable, a gross, assorted sizes, for 3/-, post free, from
BIFURCATED RIVET CO., Ltd., 10, Wool Exchange, London, England.
Agents Wanted.
"Stocked by H. H. VAISHY & Co.,
Indian Star Co-operative Society,
AHMEDABAD.



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More Fragrant; More Lasting; and very much more refreshing than all others.
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Only genuine with "White Rose" Trade Mark
Of all Dealers & of the Manufacturers—
J. & E. ATKINSON, Limited.
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BYCULLA COMMISSION STABLE.
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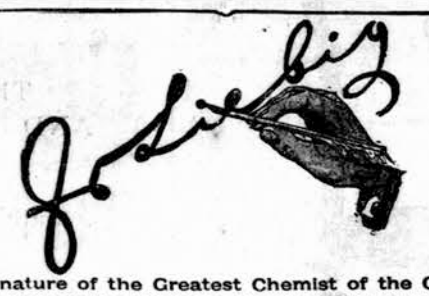

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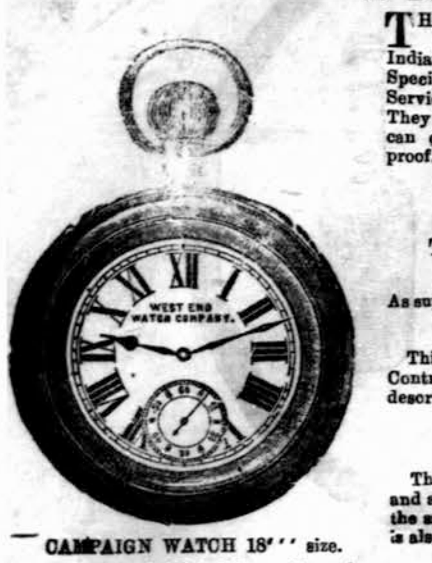
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A PLASTIC EMOLLIENT CREAM
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For Itching, Sunburn,
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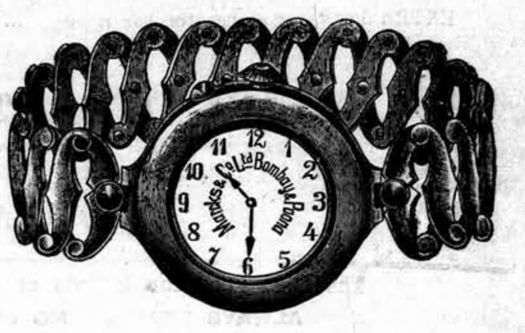
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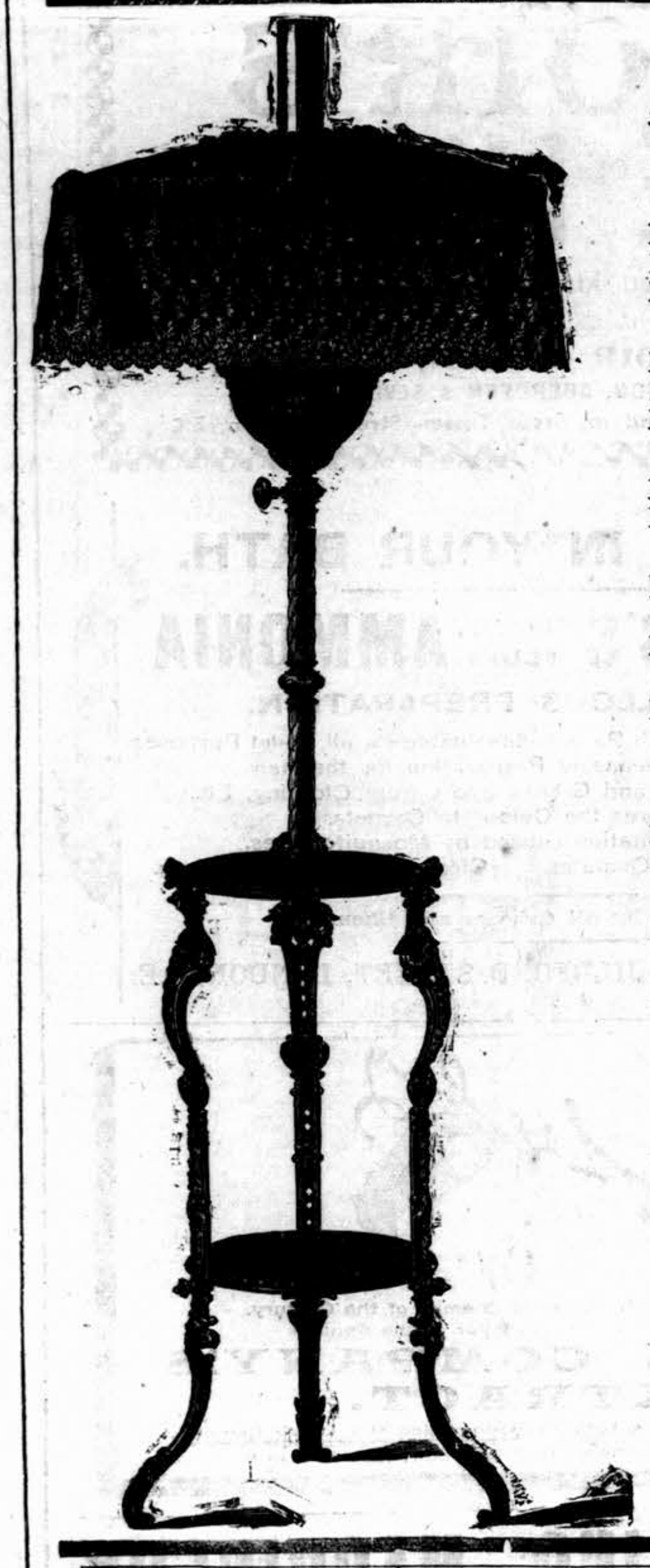

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In concentrated drops.
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